

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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Total Deleted Page(s) = 145

Page 9 ~ b7D;
Page 10 ~ b7D;
Page 11 ~ b7D;
Page 12 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 13 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 14 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 15 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 16 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 17 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 18 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 19 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 20 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 22 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 23 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 24 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 25 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 26 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 27 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 39 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 40 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 41 ~ b7D;
Page 43 ~ b7D;
Page 44 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 45 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 46 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 47 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 48 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 49 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 50 ~ b7D;
Page 51 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 52 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 53 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 54 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 55 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 58 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 60 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 61 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 64 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 70 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 71 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 75 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 76 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 98 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 99 ~ b7D;
Page 100 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 101 ~ b7D;
Page 102 ~ b7D;
Page 103 ~ b7D;
Page 104 ~ b7D;
Page 105 ~ b7D;
Page 106 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 107 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 113 ~ b7D;
Page 114 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 115 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 116 ~ b7D;
Page 117 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 118 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 119 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 120 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 143 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 148 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 149 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 202 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 209 ~ Duplicate;
Page 210 ~ Duplicate;
Page 211 ~ Duplicate;
Page 212 ~ Duplicate;
Page 213 ~ Duplicate;
Page 214 ~ b7E;
Page 286 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 300 ~ b7E;
Page 301 ~ b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 331 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 355 ~ b6; b7C;

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9
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TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: _____

DATE: 10/5/92

FROM: Director, FBI (183C-1015810)

TO: All SACs
LEGATs, Bern
Bonn
Brussels
London
Paris
Rome
Vienna

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS EMANATING FROM EASTERN EUROPE
OR EURASIA (FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS)

Enclosed for offices, who identified some Eastern European or Eurasian criminal activity, is material concerning Eastern European and Eurasian Organized Crime Groups (OCGs). While it is recognized that not all of this information impacts each office, it is provided for background purposes.

In April, 1992, the European/Asian/Money Laundering Unit (EAMLU), Organized Crime/Drug Branch (OC/DB), initiated a survey of all divisions to identify all FBI investigative activity, regardless of program, where the subjects were Eastern European or from the former Soviet Republics.

Enclosures (2)

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*Enclosure being
rotated to SSA*

SEARCHED
FOI
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92-262-2475
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED ED
OCT 10 1992

Airtel to All SACs and LEGATs, Bern, et al
RE: Organized Crime Groups Emanating from Eastern Europe
or Eurasia (Former Soviet Republics)

This survey was part of a plan to enhance Criminal Investigative Division's (CID) intelligence concerning the nature, criminal activities, and international links of Eastern European and Eurasian OCGs. Results of the survey have been received from the field divisions, and a summary report is being prepared. Twenty-two field divisions reported positive information.

Two separate but related aspects of this matter are the diverse OCGs located and operating in the United States and the OCGs based in Eastern Europe or Eurasia with some degree of criminal activity occurring in or impacting upon the United States.

Presently, of these OCGs operating within the United States, the criminal groups from the former Soviet Republics or the so-called "Russian Mafia" pose the most significant and immediate threat. They have continued to successfully perpetuate and expand large-scale fraud schemes against the government, such as the ongoing gasoline excise tax scheme, their use of violence, and their alliance with the La Cosa Nostra. While there are a number of individual successful ongoing investigations focusing on these individual criminal groups, there is considerable work to be done in order for the FBI to collect a comprehensive body of criminal intelligence information sufficient to analyze this threat and to more effectively target future investigations. This task is complicated because the activities of these particular criminal groups impact a number of FBI programs.

To date, the European Legats and EAMLU have identified a number of countries whose law enforcement organizations are presently experiencing contact with OCGs based in the former Soviet Republics. These countries include Germany, Finland, Sweden, Poland, Austria, and Hungary. Generally, the countries are gathering intelligence and/or investigative information to combat these emerging criminal groups.

The EAMLU, with assistance from the White Collar Crime (WCC), Violent Crime (VC), and Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) Programs, is identifying and will follow FBI investigations related to these criminal groups from the former Soviet Republics. All offices are requested to advise the EAMLU of cases initiated in any program where the subjects are from the former Soviet Republics. EAMLU should be advised by directing an information copy of an opening or summary communication to EAMLU for these cases. An information copy of summary communications regarding ongoing investigation should be directed to EAMLU.

Airtel to All SACs and LEGATs, Bern, et al
RE: Organized Crime Groups Emanating from Eastern Europe
or Eurasia (Former Soviet Republics)

EAMLU will also regularly contact the appropriate WCC, VC, and FCI Units at FBIHQ to facilitate a complete exchange of information on this subject.

EAMLU is also working with our European Legats to establish liaison with [redacted] share intelligence information, and facilitate cooperative investigations involving these Eurasian groups and other Eastern European groups.

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The OC/DB is continuing to further its relationship with the [redacted] with assistance from Legat Bonn, and is developing an [redacted] Presently, Miami and Chicago Divisions are working with the [redacted] to address a [redacted] with links to the United States. Our continued cooperation with [redacted] will include monitoring of the interaction of [redacted] Recently, through the efforts of Legat Vienna, the Criminal Investigative Divisions of the [redacted] and the [redacted] have agreed to provide criminal intelligence information concerning European organized crime matters, broadly defined, to the FBI.

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During the recent Trevi Ministerial meetings in Lisbon, Portugal, attended by the Director and the various heads of European law enforcement organizations, discussions were held which highlighted their mutual concern in combating both the traditional and emerging OCGs.

Information obtained from European law enforcement sources will be disseminated to all appropriate offices and programs. No FBI investigative information will be disseminated to foreign law enforcement without approval of the originating division. Likewise, no foreign law enforcement information obtained by the Legats and furnished through EAMLU is to be disseminated outside the FBI without prior approval.

Legats are requested to continue to obtain and furnish EAMLU, United States and Foreign law enforcement reports regarding the nature and criminal activities of the emerging European OCGs and the traditional OCGs in their geographic area of responsibility. The criminal activity of interest to EAMLU includes drug trafficking.

Airtel to All SACs and LEGATs, Bern, et al
RE: Organized Crime Groups Emanating from Eastern Europe
or Eurasia (Former Soviet Republics)

The enclosed material includes a [redacted]
[redacted] report on a Soviet OCG's criminal activities in Hungary
and notes a connection to the United States.

In addition, the former Soviet KGB provided information to the FBI about the individual directing this group. Also enclosed is a preliminary [redacted] report on the Soviet criminal groups active in Germany as well as information on some members of these OCGs from European and FBI sources of information. In addition, translated information from two foreign magazine articles, "The Soviet Mafia" and "Our People in America," are enclosed. It is requested that this communication be provided to the appropriate criminal (to include WCC, VC, and OC) and FCI squads.

b7D



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, CA 90024

May 8, 1992

ALYSA-X

The information in this communication was provided by LA-1, a source whose reliability has not yet been proven.

On Monday, April 20, 1992, LA-1 was interviewed by a [redacted] agent of the FBI regarding information which he/she had obtained [redacted] LA-1 requested that all contacts with the FBI remain confidential.

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LA-1 provided the interviewing agent a copy of the Russian language newspaper "Business World", dated March 24, 1992, which was obtained while LA-1 was in Vilnius, Lithuania. The pertinent article which concerned LA-1, and which prompted the contact with the FBI, was an advertisement by a group calling itself "ALYSA-X", which LA-1 interpreted as being an advertisement by a group of mercenaries, possibly unemployed officers of the former KGB or unemployed Afghanistan veterans. This group is for hire to take "active measures" world-wide, stating in their advertisement "we're not a bunch of kids; we're a professional operational group, proven under battle conditions and in complex operations. We're not simply muscle - we have the brains and the experience to handle extreme situations." The advertisement goes on to state that a minimum fee of five million rubles, or the equivalent in hard currency, per operation, is required; "we're not hourly workers who might to be sent out to intimidate just anyone, guard officials, investigate scandals or handle other petty matters". The advertisement continued, giving a list of fax numbers and cities around the world where "ALYSA-X" has offices and from which operations are carried out. (Copies of the original article enclosed.) LA-1 expressed his concern over this advertisement and the potential damage which such a group could inflict world-wide.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 10 1992	
FBI - MILWAUKEE	

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The attached translations are of information received directly from [redacted] officials. Some individuals and organizations have been researched at HQ with positive results. Contact the European/Asian/Money Laundering Unit of the OCS for information on any person of interest to your Division.

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 10 1992	
FBI - AD	

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Regarding the "Polish American Agency, Inc."

According to our information, the "Polish American Agency, Inc." located at 799 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003 (tel. 212-674-3673) is involved in an illegal financial operation of exchanging monies for Soviet rubles.

According to disseminated advertisement, the company engages in the conversion of monies received, basically from relatives of former Soviet citizens residing in the Ukraine, White Russia, the Baltic States, and other regions of the Soviet Union. The minimum sum of conversion is 200 US dollars (maximum is unlimited). (NOTE: The following two sentences are crossed out in the text: The rate of exchange for one dollar is 10 rubles which is 16 times the official rate of exchange of the USSR State Bank. The conversion takes 6-8 weeks and costs 15 dollars.)

Many clients willingly seek the services of the company, believing its activities are legal with the consent of Soviet authorities, while also taking into consideration the money conversion guarantee and its return. In addition, the appropriation of currency by companies has been noted and the refusal to return it.

out joint actions to commit extortion through the use of firearms in regard to foreign company representatives involved in business relations in the USSR.

When visiting the Soviet Union, [] maintains solid contacts with an organized criminal gang operating in Gomel. During his trip, he is constantly guarded by armed men, and is provided with transportation and anonymous stays in hotels. All of this makes any development of the person in question very difficult.

Considering the high social threat posed by [] and his associates, we would consider it advisable to establish an exchange of operational information with U.S. law enforcement agencies concerned as well as to carry out joint and coordinated actions aimed to put a stop to the criminal activities of the above-mentioned persons.

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"LITERATURNAYA GAZETA," May 8, 1991, no. 18 (5344)

Page 8

"Our People" in America

By Yuriy Shchekochikhin

In all likelihood it happened like this. A man walked out of an apartment, closed the door, stopped at the elevator, pressed a button.... And two men in dark glasses appeared at his side with guns drawn -- Bang! Bang! Bang! Aimed at his head. A short, bald-headed, elderly man looked in wide-eyed astonishment at his killers, with his whole life passing before him, and then fell.

Yes, judging by newspaper's accounts, this is how Yevsey Arron, our former compatriot who has been described by "The Washington Post" as a man "who created a whole underground empire, was a professional killer, a thief and a master extortioner," was killed a few years ago.

His life ended on the fifth floor of a building at 100 Parkway Street, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

In the Soviet Union he was a common criminal, but in the United States he became the "father of the Russian Mafia." It is possible, though, that American reporters have exaggerated his importance somewhat, seduced by the fact itself of this kind of "movie-style" killing.

Those former compatriots of ours who knew Yevsey Arron or heard of him believe that, despite his notoriety, he was nevertheless truly famous throughout Brighton Beach, a corner of Odessa in New York with a staggering number of mink coats per head, groups of old people on the ocean front passionately discussing the question of who is smarter, Gorbachev or Yeltsin, and strange signs, even for America, on houses: "Beware of the big dog!"

True, one of his former acquaintances told me that Yevsey's people specialized in "settling accounts," that is, in collecting debts or extorting tribute on commission.

But, in any case, Yevsey Arron, killed in battle with his rivals, is a representative of the very same "Russian Mafia" about which, having been saturated with our own, we are talking so much about today.

Yeah, well, and what are the facts? How are "our people" doing there on the other side of the ocean? (For the life of me, after Nevzorov, my hand automatically puts quotation marks around these two words.)?

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OCT 10 1992	
FBI - MILWAUKEE	

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What's this? Who? How many? When did it start?

A computer at "The Washington Post" gave me a printout of everything that had been reported in the newspapers, by the news services and on television about the "Russian Mafia" in the last ten years. I'm leafing through a long printout:

"Ten Soviet emigras from Georgia are arrested and are found in possession of \$11 million in counterfeit bills..."

"Two emigres with suspected Mafia connections are charged with attempted bribery of an IRS agent to conceal payment of \$3 million in gasoline taxes..."

"American Express calculated that it had lost about \$2,7 million due to credit cards forged by Soviet organized criminal gangs in the first nine months of 1984..."

"FBI Agent Joseph Koletar (ph) emphasizes that, more often than not, Soviet emigres are the victims of the Soviet gangs, but their criminal activity is not confined to their immigrant neighbors. 'I believe,' he goes on, 'that the buying and selling of stolen property -- a Russian specialty -- has come over from the Soviet Union where the black market is the main source of goods supplied and therefore the stolen goods are constantly used to keep the black market supplied.'"

"... Some representatives of the American law enforcement agencies emphasize that the number of crimes committed by Russian gangs is not greater proportionately than that of other ethnic and racial gangs. However, lately the Russians have been expanding their activity, resorting to strong-arm measures in the process. Here is one example. A Russian gang from Brooklyn made short work of a retired policeman working as a night watchman. The gangsters tied him to the front end of a car and put a bullet right into his forehead..."

"Russian criminals are less afraid of and worried about imprisonment than Americans. 'These guys experienced beatings and torture in the Soviet Union, and, in comparison with the Russian police, our police handles them with 'kid gloves,' says one of the assistant public prosecutors in Brooklyn.

"... Some emigres from the Soviet Union begin, or continue, to engage in the business of crime and here become members of criminal gangs known in the United States as 'Russian Mafia' or 'Russian Jews,' though many of them are not Jewish at all. 'They are Soviets but whether they are Jewish, I'm not sure,' says an assistant public prosecutor for the Brooklyn district who is responsible for Brighton Beach where many Soviet emigres live."

"The case of Yuriy Blokhin, a Moscow writer and author of the book, 'Incident on Gorkiy Street,' dealing with crime in Moscow, has attracted much attention from the American public. He was

killed with a small-caliber bullet fired to the head. Fifteen thousand dollars were found at his place..."

"In February, 1988, the California attorney general created a special task force which uncovered a medical insurance scam that cost the medical community \$125 million. This scam operation was run by three Russian emigres in Los Angeles. They established 100 fictitious companies conducting basic medical tests for patients and then submitting bills to insurance companies for much more complicated and expensive work. Other con men are no less resourceful: 13 shoe merchants --emigres from Russia-- in New York made \$100 million before their dealings were uncovered. In November, 1985, they sold expensive shoes to thousands of people and then submitted fictitious documents to an insurance company claiming that the shoes they had sold were 'orthopedic'..."

"These Russians act like the Sicilian 'Black Hand' of the 30's, says Joe Campanella, a recently retired New York police detective..."

"Our people" in America.... Our....

No, when reading the long computer printout, I did not visualize a long line in front of the U.S. embassy on Sadovaya, waiting for months and even years for OVIR's exit visa, the tears at Sheremetyevo Airport of those leaving for good and those bidding goodbye for ever. In America and in Europe I frequently met with our people, and I saw how they lived and what they did. And therefore I understood very well the guarded way in which the emigres from the Soviet Union would respond to my questions about the "Russian Mafia." The difficulties probably encountered by any person who has moved to new surroundings is one thing. The suspicion under which any of our former compatriots may fall because of some carelessly written or spoken remark is quite another. This happened early in the 80's when the then Los Angeles Police Chief, Daryl Gates, made a careless remark at a press conference, which then permitted the newspapers to come out with big headlines: "Russian Mafia is Moving in on Los Angeles." The indignation of our people was so great that a few days later D. Gates met with A. Polovets, editor of the Russian-language newspaper "Panorama," to state more precisely, thereby assuaging the public opinion: "We are talking about a very small number of people who, of course, do not define the character of your community."

Nevertheless this riddle gave me no rest. After all, however that may be, the words "Russian Mafia" have become part of the American vocabulary just like such other popular words from the Soviet Union as "perestroyka," "glasnost" and "Gorbachev."

What does all this mean, anyway? Why is it that, among many other ethnic groups which have come and are coming to the United States, it is precisely the Russians, just like the traditional "Mafia" and "Camorra" or the new Chinese Mafia, who have become

part of the American criminal spectrum?

Early in the morning -- it isn't 8 a.m. yet -- we are having breakfast in a small restaurant with Michael, a Los Angeles undercover police officer. "Michael, simply Michael," he warns. "Popularity is bad for my business."

Michael killed the first Russian he ever saw in his life. He was our sailor who jumped a Soviet ship at sea in order to remain in America. In Los Angeles he was sharing an apartment with a Pole. One day the Pole came running into the apartment, shouting that he had just been robbed. The sailor grabbed an automatic and ran outside. "We just happened to be driving by, and he apparently mistook us for robbers... He started shooting... He put two bullets in our car... What could I do? After all he didn't understand a word of English! I had to shoot him," Michael laments.

Right now Michael is busy working on those of "our people" who buy stolen property -- mostly gold. "Your people play cleverly on the price of gold," Michael says. "They melt it down, and as soon as the stock prices go down and the price of gold goes up accordingly, they throw gold on the market." -- "Is this illegal?" -- Michael makes the observation: "You may manipulate gold any way you can, but not stolen gold!"

"Our people" also run card games played for high stakes.

"There is a small restaurant in Hollywood, called 'Misha,' and it's a real dive... I know a thing or two, of course, but it's very hard to work with your people," Michael sighs.

"Why? Is it because you don't know Russian?"

"It isn't only that... Your people are not as open and therefore they prefer not to ask the police for help... In connection with the appearance of a new wave of immigrants in 1980-1982 there was a 'splash' of Russian crime in Los Angeles, usually against their own people. At that time a police chief asked the Russian emigres to tell him what was going on... No one came forward... True, the Russians also prefer not to go to the police because they frequently get killed."

"Many?" Naturally I'm interested in knowing.

"Not many, but there have been a few. One was enough to scare off the others. The Russian community lives a closed life and therefore we can't yet figure out to what degree your criminals are organized." In conclusion Michael suggests that I take note of the stores owned by Russians: "All the windows have huge bars."

We went with "Los Angeles Times" reporter Ronald Solsby, who was very helpful to me in this investigation, to the Intelligence

Division of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Downstairs, alongside the walls sat gloomy people... poor devils whose driver's licenses had been pulled by the police the day before -- a Moscow version -- for DWI. A sergeant who knew we were coming, said: "They'll be down in a minute."

Two detectives, Terry Minton and William Pollard, handled "our people." The first words we heard: "The Russians who live in Los Angeles say that the devil only knows what's going on here... It can't be compared to anything that is happening in your country in the USSR."

The detectives arrived at this conclusion after their talks with the crime victims, and again I heard the same sort of story as from undercover cop Michael: "But there is little information. For some reason your people are afraid of the police. Crime victims do not believe that the police will protect them..."

They list for me such typical "Russian crimes," in their opinion, as murder for hire, racketeering, the illegal sale of firearms and silencers, counterfeiting, selling stolen property, forging insurance and credit cards, and, finally, fraud. And fraud is probably their main business.

"Are there typically Russian crimes which have surprised you?"

"After twenty-five years of police work, there isn't much you can surprise me with," laughs William. "I only know that crime is committed mainly on the territory of the Russian community..."

In the opinion of these detectives, the term "Russian Mafia" was coined by the Russians themselves. Everything is too different from the way the same Italian "families" do things. But lately something new has appeared.

"Somehow criminals from New York have taken to visiting us here on the Coast," says Terry. "You get the feeling that your people are beginning to join definite structures. Some pay tribute to their "family" boss. But this is just a guess for now."

The detectives are firmly convinced that the Russian criminal gangs and the Italian families work independently of each other and do not come into contact with each other. I was to be told later, however, by a colleague from New York how another "Russian Mafia" boss (though he came from Romania, he had Russians working for him) had been killed for trying to move his black-market gasoline operation to a territory controlled by Italians.

We were just saying goodbye when suddenly William Pollard stopped in the doorway: "Excuse me, may I ask you a question?... I have never been in the Soviet Union, but I once read somewhere that at some factory shoes were being made secretly from extra leather and then sold on the black market. I thought a lot about it and

still couldn't figure it out. Where did the extra leather come from? Why should they be made in secret? And why do they need the black market and not just do business the usual way?"

In reply, I told William an old, well-known story about how production figures of two billion tons of cotton were falsified in Uzbekistan.

"Is that so?" William smiled uncertainly, not knowing whether I was joking or not.

And then I finished off the American detective mercilessly:

"Can you tell me the meaning of an article in our Criminal Code according to which a salesperson is made answerable for hiding merchandise under the counter?"

And suddenly he raised his hands as if to cover his face.
"Enough, Yuriy, enough, or I'll have a heart attack!"

How often I felt less like a foreigner than like a man from another planet while trying to clear up in America the question of what the truth was about the "Russian Mafia" and what was the product of our conjecture and supposition.

I suspect that American police officers and FBI agents I have met feel exactly the same way. They cannot figure out what the criminal groups of Russian emigres represent, which they keep encountering more and more often. The problem, it seems to me, lies not only in the language barrier between American police officers and our criminals but also in something else -- in the difference in social systems, economy and our habitual (but unknown across the ocean) double standard of living which is permeated by an all-embracing black market. And I understand why one of my American lady acquaintances who frequently deals with our emigres keeps being amazed. "You know our stores have everything you want, but some of your people still prefer to find some... Uncle Borya."

And I can imagine how American criminologists are perplexed when they try to apply the pattern of a traditional Mafia family -- "boss of bosses, boss, captains and soldiers" -- to our criminal gangs. They may look the same, but they're not... They appear to be similar but are quite different... And all this in spite of an interest flaring up from time to time in the "Russian Mafia" which was aroused by the killing of the same Yevsey Arron or the likes of him, or even a special chapter dealing with "our people" in a report by the President's Commission on Organized Crime about five years ago.

In Washington, FBI Organized Crime Section chief Jim Moody, while listing to me the well-known criminal organizations in America such as "Cosa Nostra," "Mafia," "Camorra," Chinese "Triad," the Japanese "Yakuza," Philippine and Colombian groups, stumbled on

our [group] because "the Russians have nothing in common with typical criminal organizations."

What kind of people are they? Where did they come from to America forcing criminologists to ponder over the phenomenon of socialist crime? Maybe it is true, as some American newspapers have written, that "our criminals were sent to America by the KGB to destabilize the situation in the country."

"Well, that's newspapers for you," Jim Moody brushed it aside. "The FBI doesn't have that kind of information..."

Well, most likely America has come across the still unknown phenomenon of another way of life which only a person equally familiar with both social systems could solve...

This is how I found myself in a small apartment (similar to that in Moscow) in the downtown New York as a guest of Vladimir Kozlovsky, an American correspondent of BBC Russian Language Section. Kozlovsky emigrated from the Soviet Union 17 years ago and became famous with his articles in "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" as a portrayer of Russian life in America, including that part I was researching in America. His four-volume dictionary of Russian "thieves' cant," which recently has been published in New York, shows that the smoke of his native land is not yet obscured to him by New York skyscrapers with the horrors of which Valentin Zorin has been scaring us almost since our childhood.

"The police has compared 'our people' with other ethnic minorities and, in light of this, 'our people' are simply small fry," says Vladimir. "I once worked at Police Precinct No. 60 (many Russian emigres live there) and the police couldn't praise them enough, how orderly and law-abiding they were. One day during that time I went to a Russian restaurant located within that precinct, and the owner said: "Vova, d'you know what happened here last night? Sixty Gypsies had a party; ordered 240 bottles... Then they started fighting... Smashed the face of a ten-year-old girl..." But to the police, "everything was 'normal,' everything was okay... The police simply doesn't know much about a lot of things," Vladimir Kozlovsky is convinced.

Nevertheless, knowing the whole underworld life of our emigres well, he is convinced that there is no Russian Mafia as an organization.

"In its traditional sense, of course, because of the inability of the Russian people to organize themselves voluntarily.

"And 'our people' are not accepted into Italian families, are they? After all, new blood... Or don't 'our people' want to be?

"I know some of your people who do all sorts of individual jobs for the Italians. But all the same, "our people" regard Italians

as "peasants" and think of themselves as "city folk." Our people come from a superpower and read Pushkin in school.

In Kozlovsky's opinion, most of the crimes are committed by "our people" in those places where there is something resembling "socialism."

"Even before they get off the plane, the new generation of immigrants already knows what resembles socialism..."

"I already know about falsified analyses for a medical certificate. What else?"

"This is a kind nation. It provides nurses for unfortunate people. And what do they come up with? Here is this guy as robust as I am, but who pretends he is sick. So a nurse is sent to him. She is either a domestic to him or she shares with the imaginary invalid what she receives from the government.

But if this is not true, if the "Russian Mafia" is a myth which has reached us across the ocean, then why do the names of our compatriots keep appearing more often in the news rather than those of the Poles or Rumanians? After all, there are more Poles here.

In Kozlovsky's opinion, Russians commit crimes far more often because "socialism existed for forty years longer [in Russia] than in Poland. Plus it is a nonreligious country. Plus it lost its moral direction."

Also Vladimir Kozlovsky thinks that, "by Western standards, Russian immigrants are criminogenic. And this is not so much because the people coming here are so terrible. No, this is not the case, of course. Simply, by living in the Soviet Union, you can't survive without circumventing the law. This is why tolerance of the violation of law in the USSR is much higher than in the West. And what about here in America? Here the people are different. The United States is a country of young do-gooders: they don't cheat in school; they don't use cribs in college and the overwhelming majority pay their taxes regularly. And now 'our people' come here... The same, but not quite the same. And those who stay in compact immigrant groups, and they are mainly the ones giving rise to gangs of thugs, their Soviet psychology may never change..."

I liked the words said by a former organized crime service chief in Brooklyn, Darrow Brevetti, and quoted in the article, "The New Russian Export," published recently in "The Washington Post": "Soviet emigre crooks in the United States feel like children in a candy store..."

I did not see our compatriots in America (or, for that matter, in Western Europe either) begging for alms in the streets. The Russian community has the lowest unemployment rate, and whatever

living conditions our people have, especially those who recently arrived, these conditions are still better than our usual standard living quarters. Our people are appreciated. My old friend from Moscow who emigrated from the Soviet Union one year ago told me that the entire staff of a research and development department of the company he works for is made up of our immigrants. And one of our compatriots (not an immigrant) teaching at Princeton University told me that a Nobel-prize winner had asked him to recommend a chemist, but a Russian chemist, for a job. Our people are appreciated. -- Back to "our people." And although they are few in number, like a drop in the ocean (according to the police, just 500 congregated in five Russian gangs in New York), and America sees even worse types in other ethnic communities every day, they keep attracting more and more attention to themselves.

Americans cannot understand the new generation of criminals. What kind of people are coming? How are they being threatened?

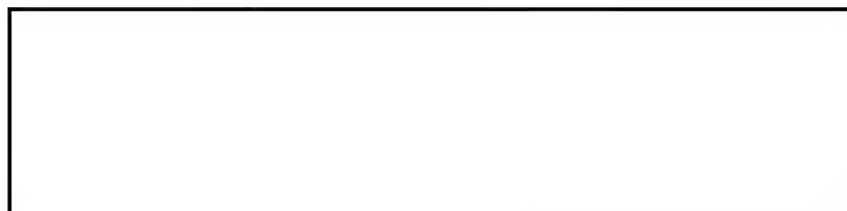
I could tell what they were afraid of, traveling from city to city, going from police to the FBI, from the FBI to a dark, unusually filthy cafe which had been picked as a hangout by our people resembling so much our own lumpen in Moscow or Odessa. I asked questions and in turn became thoroughly exhausted by the number of questions asked of me.

They see something coming... They feel it without understanding.

We think we know who they are, where they're from, and why they are here.

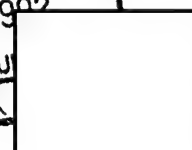
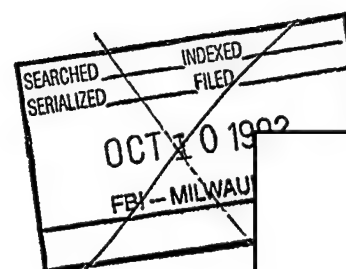
Los Angeles, Washington, New York

ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE SOVIET UNION AND BEYOND



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Student Paper



ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE SOVIET UNION AND BEYOND

We have often heard it maintained that sciences should be built up on sharply defined basic concepts. In fact no science, not even the most exact, begins with such definitions. The true beginning of science actually consists rather in describing phenomena and then in proceeding to group, classify and correlate them.

S. Freud

ABSTRACT

The equation [2 (stable) superpowers + nuclear management = relative international security] has suddenly become vastly more complicated with the disintegration of the Soviet state and the subsequent freeing of hitherto controlled social forces. Assumed stability of Cold War USSR has vanished, making unpredictability the catchword of the day. Increased organized criminal activity and drug trafficking in the former Soviet Union and its successor, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and the concomitant decline in law enforcement's effectiveness spells major security concerns for the country and the rest of the world.

INTRODUCTION

The arduous task of defining organized crime has fueled debate in the United States for decades. Indeed, no ideal definition has been enunciated, and the subject matter likely will remain a source of discussion for the foreseeable future.¹ It would be useful, however, to utilize general attributes of organized crime to characterize the type found in the former Soviet Union.

In his highly regarded text, *Organized Crime*, Abadinsky offers eight attributes to be used as guidelines toward defining organized crime. Organized crime, he says, 1) is non-ideological, 2) is hierarchical, 3) has a limited or exclusive membership, 4) is perpetuitous, 5) uses illegal violence and bribery, 6) demonstrates specialization/division of labor, 7) is monopolistic, and 8) is governed by explicit rules and regulations.² These attributes are useful as they may "a) provide a basis for determining if a

particular group of criminals constitutes organized crime and therefore b) needs to be approached in a different way than one would approach other groups of criminals."³ These groups would be called "organized", according to Abadinsky, if they possess most if not all of the eight attributes.

It is useful also to bear in mind Maltz's assertion that in determining "organized" crime, one should also consider actions subsequent to the commission of the crime itself such as distribution of goods, existence of a network of associates to assist in special circumstances, and a financial support system.⁴

With that said, it is tempting to apply these attributes to specific conditions with which a researcher is faced and declare that organized crime exists within certain territorial boundaries, e.g. a city, region, or entire country. To conclude the exercise at that point, however, would hardly serve a useful purpose, for one desires not only to identify groups but to explore the environment which informs their behavior so appropriate justice agencies can respond adequately. Simis appreciates the role environment plays when he notes, "Organized crime in the Soviet Union bears the stamp of the Soviet political system, the Soviet economy, and in general, everything that may be lumped together as the Soviet regime."⁵

While this paper does touch on the question of defining Soviet organized crime, it will, heeding Freud's words, concentrate on the structure and activities of Soviet organized crime. The role played by a centrally planned economy under the strict guidance of a monopolistic political party organization will be considered as

a key influencing factor in the development of organized crime.

DEFINITIONS OF SOVIET ORGANIZED CRIME

One should expect that scholars in Moscow would face similar problems defining organized crime as scholars in Chicago or Palermo. This is only natural given that, in general, defining organized crime entails categorizing forms of human behavior, and certain features of Man's behavior will transcend national and cultural borders. The very term "organized crime" is one readily cited in a variety of contexts though little understood. The definitions range from the most broad (organized crime is crime that is organized), to the narrow (detailed enumeration of specific characteristics and conditions under which organized crime could be found).

Most of the Russian language literature surveyed⁶ and Soviet practitioners interviewed are in agreement that stability (*ustoichivost'*) of a group is a central characteristic of organized crime.⁷ Although the two elements of stability are "long duration" and "stable criminal ties between participants"⁸, the current organized crime situation in the CIS does not fully address Abadinsky's attribute of "perpetuity." While there seem to exist groups having established structures and that operate on a continuous basis (as will be discussed later), they do not yet seem to have the duration Abadinsky had in mind. Soviet crime statistics from 1989-90 note that the longest history of currently operating groups averages only 2-3 years and, in rare cases, five years or more.⁹ However, given the secret nature of KGB and MVD documents, it is difficult to determine the true lifespan of

currently existing groups. Some may have been temporarily broken up and then reformed under a different name. Does this constitute stability? Whatever the figures cited in the official statistics, it is expected that groups will become more stable, and hence widen their spheres of influence, given the current economic and political instability of the CIS.

Other central features that Soviet scholars cite most often include use of corruption, hierarchical structure, division of labor, and financial means of support. These will be discussed throughout the paper. It is sufficient to say for present purposes that these characteristics generally do not differ from those found in other countries.

One of the most comprehensive definitions of Soviet organized crime is offered by Volobuev. Organized crime, he says, is

a negative social phenomenon, characterized by the unification of a criminal group on a regional or national basis with a division on hierarchical levels and selection of leaders, having organizational, administrative and ideological functions; use of corruption, attracting into criminal activity state officials (including law enforcement officials) for maintaining security for the participants in the community; monopolization and widening of spheres of illegal activity with the goal of achieving maximum material income while maintaining maximum protection of the highest echelons from prosecution.¹⁰

If one were to enumerate dominant attributes of Soviet organized crime groups as expressed in the Russian language literature, it would include: 1) stability (*ustoichivost'*); 2) hierarchical structure, including multi-level leadership (*sistema upravleniia*); 3) division of spheres of influence (*sfery vliianiia*)

by territory or by criminal activity; 4) use of bribery (vziatochnichestvo), blackmail (shantazh); 5) cooperation among groups; 6) rules and regulations (zakoni); 7) means of financial support (obshchak); 8) use of intelligence/counter-intelligence in planning and executing crimes.¹¹

As seen, the attributes of organized crime groups found in the former USSR and CIS do not differ drastically from those enumerated by Abadinsky. How, then, does organized crime in the former Soviet Union differ from that in the West? A cursory look at functions of language will begin to reveal the differences.

Frequently, difficulties arise due to imprecise use of language in the Russian literature. For example, Min'kovskii, discussing the parameters within which organized crime as a whole should be examined, cites as a first step a "better understanding of organized crime (organized forms of crime)."¹² Throughout the literature, "organized crime," "organized forms of crime" and other phrases are used interchangeably, making the parameters of discussion uncertain.

Another important example of language usage is the word "mafia" as used in Russian. In spoken Russian, it sounds the same as in English. Written, it is similar to the English variant - мафия. In response to the question, "Is there a Soviet mafia?", the average Soviet citizen (and many law enforcement officials) frequently responds in the affirmative. Further inquiry reveals, however, that semantically the Soviet and Western mafia vary significantly. Most groups in the former Soviet Union are not, strictly speaking, connected by blood ties traced to any part of

Italy. As Soviet sociologist Yuri Levada quipped, "So far, nobody has seen a Sicilian in the Soviet Union."¹³

In Russian, one sense of "mafia" is indicative of group or clan relationships based on feudal-like ties of territory, such as those found in the Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenia; the republics of the Caucasus (Georgia, Azerbaidjan, Armenia), as well as southern regions of the Russian republic like Krasnodar, Stavropol, the Crimea and other locations. These clans dominate political and economic relations in the republics. When one clan falls from power, the victorious clan brings all of its own people to replace it. Not unrelated to this is the sense among Russians that "mafia" means state officials working in close cooperation with the criminal world. In their minds there is no separating the government from the criminals. According to Komissarov, inter-republican organized crime and "embezzlement syndicates" within the state bureaucracy established working relations at an underground conference in Kislovodsk in 1979. Their two networks form a "mafia [that is] highly organized, stratified, meticulous in planning, highly efficient in execution and well disciplined."¹⁴

To understand the consequences of this, one should imagine the five organized crime families based in the New York area competing nationwide not only for control of illicit enterprises but for power and political influence within the central organs of the government. In the Soviet Union and its successor state, organized crime (and, indeed, organized forms of crime) infests the economic and political systems from the local level to the pinnacle

of power. It includes government ministers in Moscow who control the supply of raw materials, and criminal clans in the republics who control trade and transportation. "...[T]he district underworld is not made up of gangsters, drug peddlers....[but] includes store and restaurant managers and directors of state enterprises, institutions, and collective and state farms."¹⁵ The ultimate effect of this system, as Bensman notes, is the disintegration of boundaries between "enforceable legal norms and ordinary 'necessary' crime."¹⁶

Perhaps the most stark illustration of the merging of state and criminal elements to form a "mafia" is of underground millionaire Babunashvili who was able to order for himself the post of Minister of Light Industry. Not satisfied with his multi-million ruble income, he decided to cap his career by combining in a single person (himself) both sides of Soviet organized crime: the corrupter (underground business) and the 'corrupted (government).¹⁷ This, as Komissarov states, is one of the characteristics of contemporary Soviet organized crime. It does not entail simply the bribery or blackmail of officials but rather a "merging of the criminal community with corrupted responsible officials of the organs of power including law enforcement organs."¹⁸ To appreciate the role environment has played in creating a brand of organized crime much wider in scope than that found in the West, it is necessary to look at two fundamental aspects of society: economics and politics.

CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMY

One Russian says to another: "I think we have the richest country in the world." "Why?" "Because for 70 years everyone has been stealing from the state and there is still something left to steal." (Popular Russian Anecdote)

The Prohibition that made the Chicago Mob great was limited to one item, alcohol. In the Soviet Union and the CIS, the centrally planned economy has created scarcities that amount to nationwide shortages of virtually any item consumers want. Organized crime attempts to fill the gaps.

The Soviet economy was organized on the basis of plans, one-year, five-years and longer. The first five-year plan, introduced by Stalin in 1928, initiated an effort to rapidly industrialize the largely agrarian society, emphasizing military development, while strictly controlling all other means of production.

Under the plan, the central government established quotas for each production unit, instructing enterprises what to produce, on the basis of what inputs of materials, finance and labor, at what prices, and to which receiving enterprises they should deliver their product.¹⁹ Moreover, the plans were given the force of law, making implementation mandatory. Failure to meet quotas could result in fines or worse. On the other hand, production units were dependent on the state for raw materials necessary to fulfill the plan. The state's priorities outweighed consumer needs.

The central plan fulfilled Stalin's short-term goals of rapid industrialization and militarization. However, it produced inferior consumer products and created widespread shortages. Under

pressure to produce quantity, all notions of quality control were forsaken.²⁰ In addition, there was no anticipation of consumer demands so that when supplies of a product were exhausted, there was no stockpile for immediate replenishment, thus contributing to shortages. Each enterprise, in an effort to fulfill its obligations, took (stole) labor, materials, equipment and capital away from other businesses and industrial sectors. The net effect of all businesses engaging in such (illegal) activities was further intensification of shortages, bottlenecks, waste and low productivity throughout the system.²¹ This, in turn, led to long queues and consumer hoarding. When products did appear on store shelves, they were quickly bought and the supply depleted. This process is continuing today.

The inadequacy of salaries to meet ordinary daily expenses²² combined with the frequent shortages of goods has forced the consumer to establish his or her own network of friends and contacts in order to acquire daily necessities. Known as living *na levo* ("on the left"), this informal system is central to Soviet life.²³

In light industry, because planning did not adequately provide for spare parts, broken machinery sat idle thus further affecting production output levels. The distribution system was (and is) grossly inadequate. Because priorities were not focused on the domestic economy, there was little incentive to devise a system of efficiently getting goods to market. The system of roadways was severely underdeveloped causing damage to vehicles which then sat idle for lack of spare parts. Crops lay rotting in the fields for

want of effective harvest methods and modes of transport.

Over time, factory workers and managers developed methods for manipulating the system, diverting raw materials into private workshops on factory grounds to produce goods for the "market" while fulfilling their quota for the state. This gave rise to significant underground "private business," anathema to the principles of the communist world. This, in turn, provided a window through which organized crime could develop. Its development was particularly rapid after the rise of Gorbachev and decreased reliance on coercive measures by the state. As Komissarov summarizes, "The long and slow chain of centralized command means that anyone who can offer quicker solutions in terms of funding or resourcing, even if clearly as an illegal operation, will have many takers in business and industry."²⁴

POLITICAL SYSTEM

In a centralized economy, the supreme political and economic authorities coalesce, the Politbureau is at one and the same time the supreme arbiter of politics and the board of directors of USSR Ltd, the largest firm in the world.²⁵

As Simis noted above, the underworld was not ruled by gangsters and drug peddlers so much as by "store and restaurant managers, and directors of state enterprises...."²⁶ not to mention politicians. The common bond linking this variety of workers was membership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

The CPSU was the organ of real power in the Soviet Union, controlling virtually every aspect of life. Membership was mandatory for anyone with aspirations of gaining an important

position not only in the party itself but also in the government apparatus. A list of acceptable candidates (*nomenklatura*) to fill the most important jobs was the vehicle for upward mobility of loyal party members.

The functionaries in this intermeshed party and state apparatus were arranged in a huge hierarchical pyramid. At the base were the thousands of district secretaries and executives of the local government, heads of district KGB, MVD (police), and other organs. In other words, personnel in positions to take bribes and receive illegal gifts.

Above them were their counterparts at the regional level, making up the middle level of the party-state apparatus.

At the summit of the pyramid (not including the Politburo or Secretariat of the CPSU) were top functionaries of the Central Committee, the chairmen of the Council of Ministers, their deputies, members of the government, secretaries of the party, as well as their counterparts at the republic level.²⁷

Such a system has given rise to massive corruption whose tolerance has been accepted for two main, inter-connected reasons. First, the district elite, for example, rules not by the legitimacy of electoral process, but rather by its own ability to supply a constant stream of tributes and bribery to regional centers. Put another way, each level of the political system extorts tribute from subordinate levels. Second, virtually all districts of the country are afflicted with corruption and, as Simis notes, to fight it would require total and constant purging of the ruling apparatus in all districts of all regions of the country.²⁸

Clans that ruled sections of the country, such as in Central Asia and the Caucasus region, had protectors in Moscow to whom they would pay tribute. In this way, regional leaders bought a degree of autonomy from the center (Moscow) and conducted local affairs in a way they saw fit as long as it did not encroach on the center. Criminal elements in a given area, likewise, had to bribe all appropriate officials (such as government leaders, secretaries of regional Communist Party Central Committees, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) officials. Development of close relations among the criminal world, the political regime and the economic system occurred almost naturally.

Because the entire system had been dominated by a relatively small number of apparatchiki of the CPSU (18 million membership at its height of a total population of 275 million, but only approximately 3 million occupied the elite ranks), those falling outside the realm of real power were forced to engage in corruption as a natural course of daily life to overcome the shortages produced by the planned economy.

ORGANIZED CRIME

In this enormously complex amalgamation of cultures spanning 11 time zones and formerly consisting of 15 union republics, an estimated 4-5,000 active organized criminal groups exist according to MVD officials.²⁹ The size of most groups ranges from 5 to 100 members. Some of the largest groups may have anywhere from 100-1500 people and several specialized sub-units within the organization. Until now, groups have existed one-and-a-half to two years on average and committed 18-20 crimes per group.³⁰ This

raises some doubt whether Soviet organized crime currently satisfies Abadinsky's "perpetuitous" attribute.³¹ According to official statistics, in 1987, 12,000 criminal groups displaying signs of organization were revealed and broken up, including 400 groups in Uzbekistan and Ukraine, 119 in Krasnodar territory (krai), 29 in Moscow, and 21 in Moscow region.³² As of January 1992, there were said to be some 80 organized groups in Moscow and St. Petersburg alone.³³ On average, every third group in the country has firearms, three-quarters have motor vehicles at their disposal. Up to 25% of groups use deception, 20% use measures to cover up their tracks or lay false ones; two-thirds carefully select and study their target; one-quarter work out plans and train and conduct reconnaissance toward the commission of crime. Some groups even work out behavior patterns in the event of arrest. Every fifth group directly or indirectly is connected with law enforcement officials who give advice on crime, cover up crime, steal necessary documents and uniforms, or actually take part in crime.³⁴

Komissarov claims that from 1986-88, organized criminal activity developed rapidly. Criminal investigation teams exposed 2,600 groups, and discovered around 50 "deeply conspiratorial" groups which had been operating 3 or more years. During this time, they committed approximately 20,000 crimes including 218 murders, 785 armed assaults, 1469 robberies.³⁵ Soviet experts estimate that material damage caused by organized crime amounts to approximately 8 billion rubles (1991 figure),³⁶ although the actual figure is assumed to be much higher.³⁷

It is reasonable to predict that, given continued political and economic instability and increasing ineffectiveness of law enforcement organs, organized crime will become more deeply entrenched and develop increasingly stable ties.

STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime groups are named in one of three ways: according to the territory they control (for example, the group known as "Solntsevo" hails from the Solntsevo region of Moscow), according to the ethnic background of the group members (the "Chechen" organized crime group consists of ethnic Chechens from the Northern Caucasus region of the Soviet Union), or according to the name or nickname of the leader (hence, the group identified as "Boris", named after its leader).³⁸

According to Gurov, there are three basic levels of organized crime:³⁹ 1) stable, organized groups engaged in theft of state property as well as fraud, extortion, assault, and robbery; 2) groups that have the same characteristics as the first but use corruption in their activities; 3) unification of several groups in a criminal organization (*prestupnaia organizatsiia*) having a network structure and administration of several levels. The organizations frequently have interregional contacts, create monetary funds and a system of protection.⁴⁰ Gurov also notes individual cases of cooperation between racketeers and "cooperatives" (owners of private business legalized in the late 1980s by Gorbachev), and connections between representatives of organized crime groups and drug dealers and prostitutes. Volobuev feels that these very partnerships marks the beginning stage of

organized crime.⁴¹

According to Volobuev, the general hypothetical model of the Soviet organized crime community is best represented by a pyramid,⁴² the base being occupied by various operatives of the underworld including pick pocketers (*karmannye vory*), porno brokers (*del'tsy pornobiznesa*), prostitutes, burglars (*kvartirnye vory*), confidence men and swindlers (*moshenniki* and *kidali*), black marketeers (*fartsofshchiki*), drug dealers (*del'tsy ot narkomanii*), and others. In addition to performing the function their names suggest, these elements also actively operate against foreigners, to *utiuzhit firmu*, literally "iron the firm". In street jargon, all foreigners are considered members of one giant corporation or "firm" that needs to be "ironed," flattened, or straightened - in American slang, "to rip off."

Street criminals are increasingly becoming associated with organized groups for two main reasons. First, they are provided a more steady income and benefit from greater logistical resources in the commission of crime. Second, the street criminal enjoys the protection of a specific group from encroachment by competing groups. In return, street criminals execute orders from above, and surrender their booty to their bosses while receiving a portion of the profits.

The next highest level of the pyramid is occupied by two principal groups: the "supply group" (*gruppa obespecheniia*) and the "security group" (*gruppa bezopasnosti*). The supply group aids the smooth functioning of street criminals, while simultaneously functioning as a buffer between "ordinary" criminals and the elite

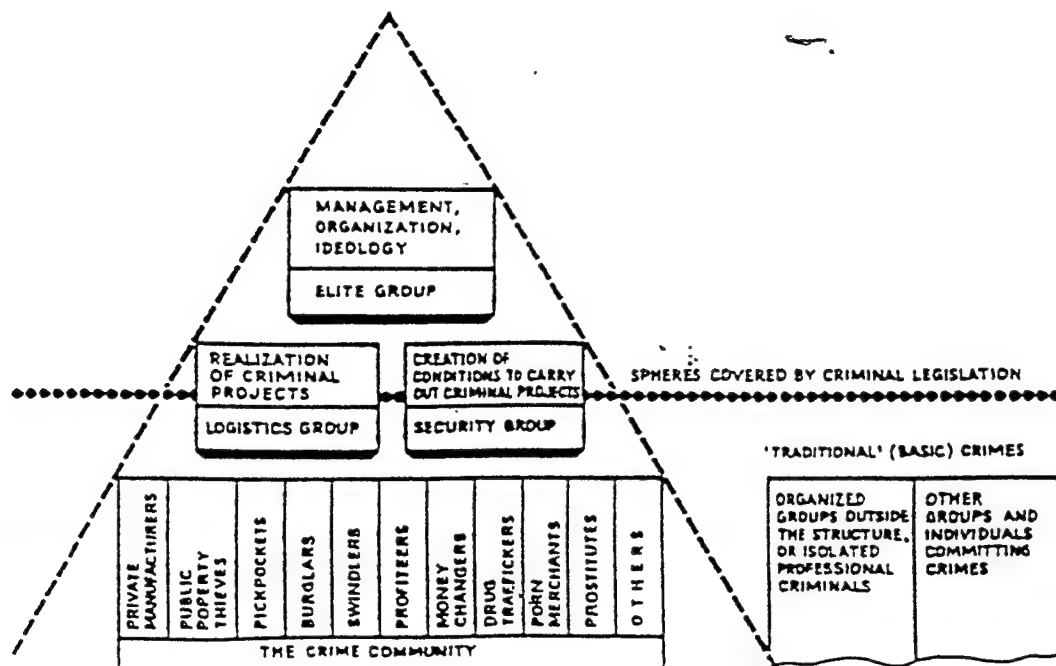
of the underworld. This group ensures execution of directives from the elite by the criminals at the base of the pyramid, and usually will not themselves directly commit a crime. It also serves as arbitrator of conflict within criminal associations (*prestupnyye soobshchestva*). In addition, the supply group functions as a conduit of communications between his organized criminal community and other similar organizations. It attempts to attract into its organization professional criminals, those living on unearned income (*netrudovye dokhody*), as well as other organized crime groups. The organization and maintenance of a monetary fund (*obshchak*) to provide material assistance to imprisoned members of the criminal group and their families is also the responsibility of the supply group. In addition, the group serves a publicity function, disseminating propaganda romanticizing criminal life, frequently attracting disillusioned youth.

The "indirect performers" (*neposredstvennye ispolniteli*), as outlined by Antonian in the literature of criminal hierarchies in Soviet prisons, apparantly corresponds to Volobuev's description of the security group of a criminal group in freedom. According to function, the best English equivalent of *neposredstvennye ispolniteli* seems to be "soldiers".⁴³ They are responsible for extracting payment of debt, protecting members of the group, and collecting monies to be deposited in the *obshchak*.⁴⁴ As expected, these members are usually physically fit, and frequently are former athletes who have reached the end of their sports careers.

The security group may also include corrupt officials of the Communist Party apparat, state officials, and public organizations;

journalists, lawyers, physicians and those distinguished in the arts. They contribute to the higher efficiency of the organized criminal community's actions by providing social prestige to the members of the higher echelon; create conditions that impede efficient countermeasures against the criminal community; compromise or neutralize officials of various control or law enforcement organs; take measures to dismiss members of the criminal community from criminal responsibility or to mitigate punishment; provide legal consultation; provide operators with false documents (i.e. medical or employment records).

The elite group carries out organizational, administrative and ideological functions. As a rule, they do not commit illegal acts, have no direct involvement in the commission of crime, and are thus beyond the reach of Soviet criminal law. They develop and adapt strategies and tactics of criminal activity depending on social and economic conditions; search for new spheres of criminal activity, and maintain control over the supply and security groups.⁴⁵



THE PYRAMID OF ORGANIZED CRIME

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

The number of groups organized along the scheme outlined above increased during the *glasnost*' era, and have been in competition for "markets" for several years. Spheres of influence, by both territory and criminal specialty, have been divided among groups and armed clashes have occurred when interests conflicted.⁴⁶ Through the end of 1990 and into 1991, several shootouts took place in Moscow alone in which innocent bystanders were killed and others injured. At the end of 1990, Moscow organized crime groups called for a "war" to expel one powerful organized group from the capital. Although this ultimate face off never came to pass, it clearly illustrated the level of organization crime has attained in the capital. However, groups do actively cooperate among themselves when necessary. "[A]greements were sealed between criminals in different republics.... Knowing that the Tver gangsters can muster two hundred armed toughs in a matter of one hour, Moscow gangs started to use their services in their feuds."⁴⁷

Division of Moscow began in 1988 after a meeting (*skhodka*) of the criminal underworld in Dagomys. Delegates from the Dolgoprudnensky and Lyuberetsky groups agreed to divide up the city. Now in Moscow there are more than 20 major criminal groups, involving approximately 8,000 members. It is typical to have from 25 to 300 soldiers in each group.

The following is an outline of the major groups currently controlling Moscow.⁴⁸ (Shaded areas of the accompanying diagram mark the approximate zones of influence. Arrows indicate other parts of the city where the gangs are known to operate. The Roman

numeral following the group name corresponds with those on the map below.)

Dolgoprudnensky (I)

The primary activity of this group is said to be protection. It supposedly provided protection to a second party buying "one-arm bandits" at 80-90 rubles and selling at twice that amount. This kind of business generates more income than that made by groups specializing in prostitutes. Until the end of 1990, according to Soviet business newspaper *Kommersant*, the Ostankinsky group (VII) was the only other group to form such a business base as well as running a foreign currency restaurant. The Dolgoprudnensky group controls northern Moscow and areas of the Olympic Village, which is located on territory controlled by the Ramensky group (VI).

Chechensky (II)

The Chechen group, according to *Kommersant*, has been significantly weakened, in stark contrast to the once dominant place it occupied in the Soviet underworld. This, however, is not in agreement with the operative information obtained by the MVD. The Chechen organization is said to have between eight and twelve smaller specializing groups which, along with other small groups, divided the southeast part of Moscow, and the southern port. The Chechens also control the Rizhsky Market, a large indoor produce center in the capital. They are believed to engage in racketeering and large-scale smuggling of automobiles into the Soviet Union (particularly from Germany and Austria), among other activities. Before increased cooperation among groups, the Chechens refused to attend the 1988 *skhodka* at Dagomys, claiming that they run Moscow

entirely and alone - as the Italians used to in New York. This position moved the other groups to unite against the Chechens.

Ingushy

According to *Kommersant*, the Ingushy, an ethnic group from the same region as the Chechens, work independent of the Chechens and more seriously. They allegedly buy leather and fur goods and rework them at a factory in Italy. The group is said to have its own people in the MVD of the Chechen-Ingush region. The Ingushy, as the Chechens, do not maintain a fixed base, rather are "nomadic", frequently changing their headquarters, making surveillance difficult.

Solntsevsky (III)

This group operates out of the southern port. It controls taxi rings and private cars. One of their leaders controls all the one-arm bandits in the Gagarin region and other parts of Moscow. Three of the Solntsevsky sub-groups are based in the restaurant "Havana", as well as in some of the beer halls on the capital's southwest side.

Lyuberetsky (IV)

The Lyuberetsky group was said to be weakened by police. Two groups of Lyubertsy have divided up Rizhsky Market with the Chechens, and also control some prostitution. The remaining sub-groups (*gruppy*) roam from one association (*soobshchestvo*) to another. *Kommersant* says that now most of its income is derived from shell games and other confidence games. The Lyubertsy come from a suburb of Moscow, and became well-known in the mid-1980s for staunch conservative views toward the "punk" and "hippie" movements

of the time, using their considerable physical strength to forcibly demonstrate their dissatisfaction with such social elements. The Lyubers are well-known for their body-building, and are easily identified by their clothing.

Podolsky (V)

Podolsky is active in sidewalk confidence games. It is a conglomeration of groups such as Rafa, Skocha, Bakhora, Uliana, and others. They act in conjunction with a group known as Golianovsky in the southern port, the tech-center "Warsaw," the motel "Mozhaiskoe", and on Taganka Square. They have other zones of influence outside the capital.

Assiriisky (VIII)

According to *Kommersant's* informants, the Assiriisky control all the trade in narcotics. One of the leaders of the group was convicted in summer 1990 as a participant in a criminal group. He was later released for lack of evidence. The size of the group is unknown.

Silvester

After the arrest of its leader, the Silvester group has been exploring ways of shifting its emphasis to serious business, taking after the Dolgoprudnensky group in extorting cooperatives (restaurants, cafes, small businesses) and speculating in computers. They continue to control manufacturing (textiles) and video parlours.

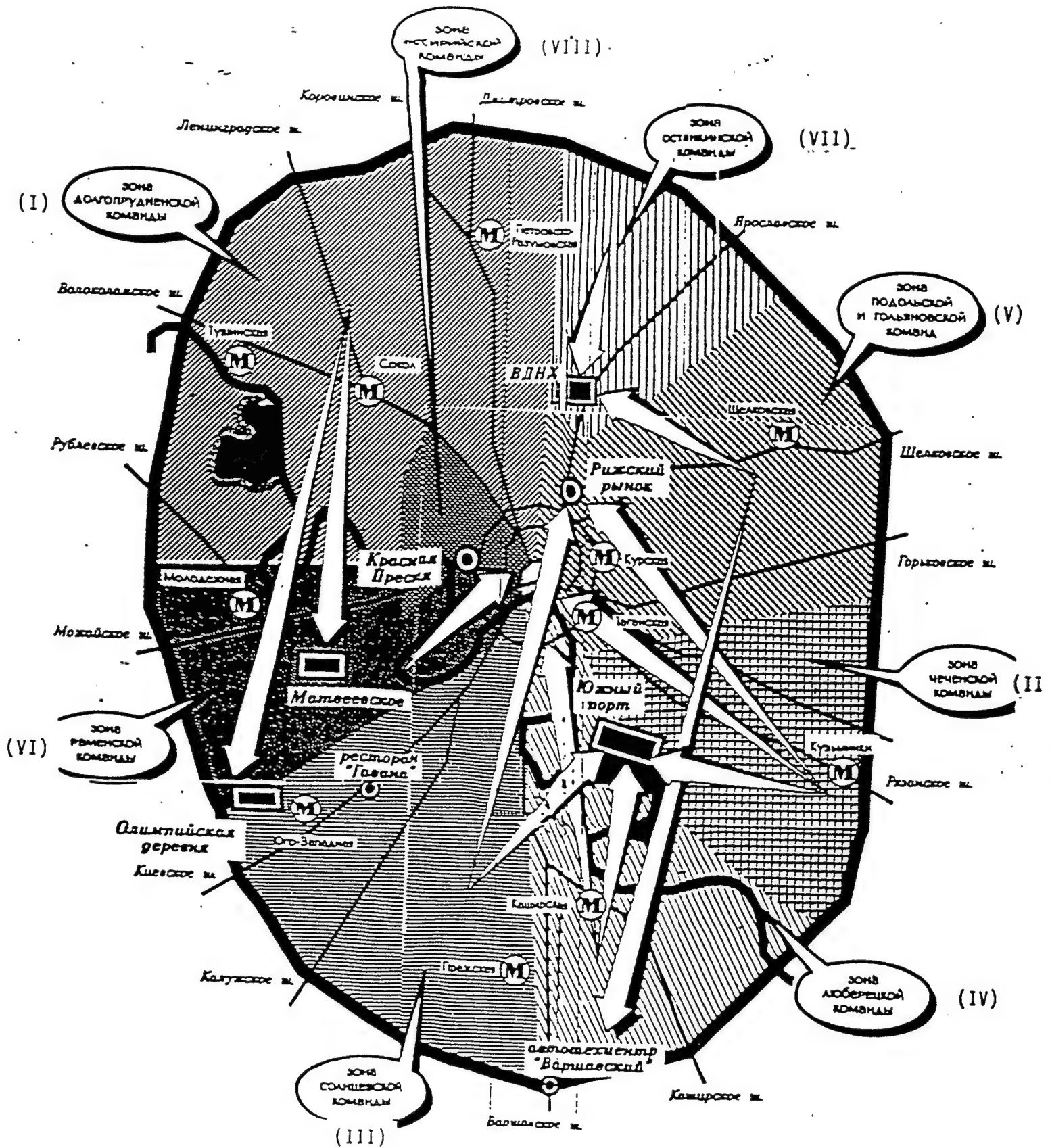
The map does not indicate spheres of influence of the Tsigany (Gypsies) and Yevrey (Jews) since they are "nomadic" and do not usually have a set base. Little is known of these groups. The

Jews are said to be providers of good information which is sold to other groups around the city no matter what they produce. If a group earns 500,000 rubles, 30,000 of it may go to the Jews. The Gypsies are most visible as beggars on the streets, and in the past several years their numbers have become increasingly noticeable in the capital.

According to *Kommersant*, organized crime figures say that two general types of criminal groups have come into existence: the "not serious" and the "serious". "Not serious" groups are ones that extort cooperatives that can only afford to pay out several tens of thousands of rubles every month. These "not serious" groups commit murder, torture and other violent crimes. They are looked on as "dilettantes". As illustration of this, *Kommersant* offers the following account: There was one case involving a certain "Boris", a member of the Anton group, who, upon demanding extortion money, kidnapped a woman, cut off her ear and, not receiving any payment, killed her. Others were so embarrassed by this they planned to kill Boris but he was arrested before they could get to him.

"Serious" groups try to break the law as infrequently as possible, and invest considerable sums of money in people who can ensure protection. These groups develop good intelligence capabilities so as to know militia (police) plans in advance.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS IN MOSCOW



SOURCE: Commerciant

ORGANIZED CRIME ACTIVITIES

Current levels of organization allow for the merging of activities in the criminal and economic spheres. Typical activities include: racketeering, fraud, theft, robbery, armed robbery, drug dealing and trafficking, weapons trade, smuggling, prostitution, gambling, profiteering, and embezzling in the economic and banking spheres. It should be noted that, as of June 1991, Soviet officials felt that organized crime had not yet developed to the point of influencing the Soviet legislative process.⁴⁹ In addition to corrupting law enforcement officials, groups have reached the point of impersonating police officers. Stolen uniforms and falsified documentation have allowed systematic burglary of apartments, storage facilities and warehouses. In some cases, former officers are involved in the commission of these crimes.⁵⁰

Along with the development of traditional forms of organized crime, new types of unlawful businesses have appeared. Operators in the so-called "shadow economy" amass huge sums of money and entrench themselves in the domestic market, using illegal methods to extract resources, goods, and monetary instruments from the country.

As a result of new quota and licensing requirements for the acquisition of non-strategic raw materials on the domestic market intended for export, shipping documents passing customs checkpoints are frequently accompanied by bribes. In many cases, these raw materials are then exported in exchange for Western manufactured goods which are resold at high prices on the Soviet domestic

market. This is the most common type of import-export activity which attracts "shadow economy" capital.⁵¹

Frequently this procedure is utilized in the import-export of computers. The shortage in the USSR of computer technology has given rise to great demand stimulating an increase of imports into the former USSR, significantly increasing the market price of computers in the former USSR above average world prices. Computers, in some cases the very ones obtained from the West, were exported to Eastern Europe. There are many groups currently engaged in smuggling operations to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany and other countries. Some state officials who are supposed to be using the computers for their domestic responsibilities are cooperating with groups to export computers. The need and desire for computers is so great that many institutes, businesses and state offices are unwittingly concluding agreements with swindlers. The swindlers deliver a small portion of the total number of computers agreed on, demand balance of payments before concluding delivery, and then disappear. In one case, a front corporation was registered in the United States (Delaware) with an American citizen as president and a Russian as vice president. Although it seems that this corporation did not engage in any legitimate business, the Russian vice president used his credentials as the vice president of an American firm to defraud small private businesses and research institutes of millions of rubles. His scope of activity reportedly included business with personnel of the American embassy.⁵²

Enormous potential earnings in fraudulent computer business

has attracted organized groups. According to MVD intelligence estimates, in Moscow alone operators have earned profits in excess of 1 billion rubles by dealing in computers at black market prices. This competition for marketshares is accompanied by sharp clashes between groups, resulting in casualties.⁵³

In the export business a fictitious value of a shipment is indicated on customs declarations in place of the real value. In this way, high quality materials are exported as "waste". Numerous attempts to export strategic raw materials have occurred, some successfully.⁵⁴ This practice has taken on frightening dimensions as it was learned that Swiss police confiscated 66 pounds of uranium and an unspecified amount of plutonium coming from the CIS. The final destination of the material was said to be countries "like Iraq and Libya."⁵⁵ While this was one of the first reports seen in the West documenting this activity, it has been occurring for some time. Soviet police received information from authorities in Eastern Europe, Poland in particular, in late 1990 informing Moscow of Soviet groups smuggling strategic and non-strategic raw materials out of the Soviet Union.

In Central Asia, some of the activity of organized groups is focused on creating ethnic unrest in areas that have a significant indigenous crop of drug-producing plants in order to prevent law enforcement officials from concentrating on interdiction. "It is not just coincidence...that ethnic conflicts in Central Asia, as a rule, flared up during the opium poppy harvesting season."⁵⁶

DRUG TRAFFICKING

Central Asia, containing enormous reserves of narcotic-producing plants, particularly marijuana, hemp, poppy, is one of the main regions of the country where organized groups engage in drug trafficking and the number of addicts is high. Other areas include Kazakhstan, the Caucasus region, Ukraine, and the Far East.⁵⁷ Drugs produced in these areas of the country are believed to account for approximately 80% of all narcotics use.⁵⁸

In 1989, the Main Department for Criminal Investigation MVD USSR exposed 85 criminal groups with inter-regional connections, uncovered 365 crimes (including 93 cases of drug sales), and discovered 112 trafficking routes to Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial cities. They seized 500,000 rubles, 34 firearms, and 1.5 tons of narcotics.⁵⁹ In the first quarter of 1990, increased organization, armament and equipping of "150 criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking" were identified.⁶⁰

In addition to the cultivation of drug-producing crops in the South and East of the country, underground laboratories producing synthetic drugs have been discovered in the West. One such laboratory was found in 1989 in Leningrad where synthetic narcotics were being manufactured and sold for 600 rubles per gram. Equipment, narcotics, weapons and more than 200,000 rubles worth of hard currency was seized. As MVD internal documents admitted, the only way to stem the tide of drugs in the country is if all appropriate law enforcement organs work together in a coordinated fashion with a specific plan of action.⁶¹

Drug addiction has been noted in the Soviet Union since the

end of the 1960s, particularly among young people. In the 1970s and 80s the Soviet Union experienced its "1960s": protest movements, drug subculture, appearance of "hippies," "punks," and "rockers," giving rise to further use and experimentation with narcotic substances. According to official statistics, every year 30,000 drug-related crimes are committed, while drug seizures by police average 25-30 tons, including raw materials for manufacturing drugs. Sixty-eight percent of drug-related crimes were committed by people under 30 years old, almost one-third by unemployed, and more than one quarter by recidivists.⁶² According to Gorkin, the decree issued by the Soviet legislature on 22 June 1987, providing criminal sanctions for non-medical use of narcotics, negatively impacted on an important source of information for the police. The number of crimes registered for non-medical use of narcotics fell first by 30% in 1987, then by 40% in 1988. Meanwhile, the number of addicts continued to grow by 10% on average.⁶³ In 1991, the number of addicts in the Soviet Union was 1.5 million.⁶⁴

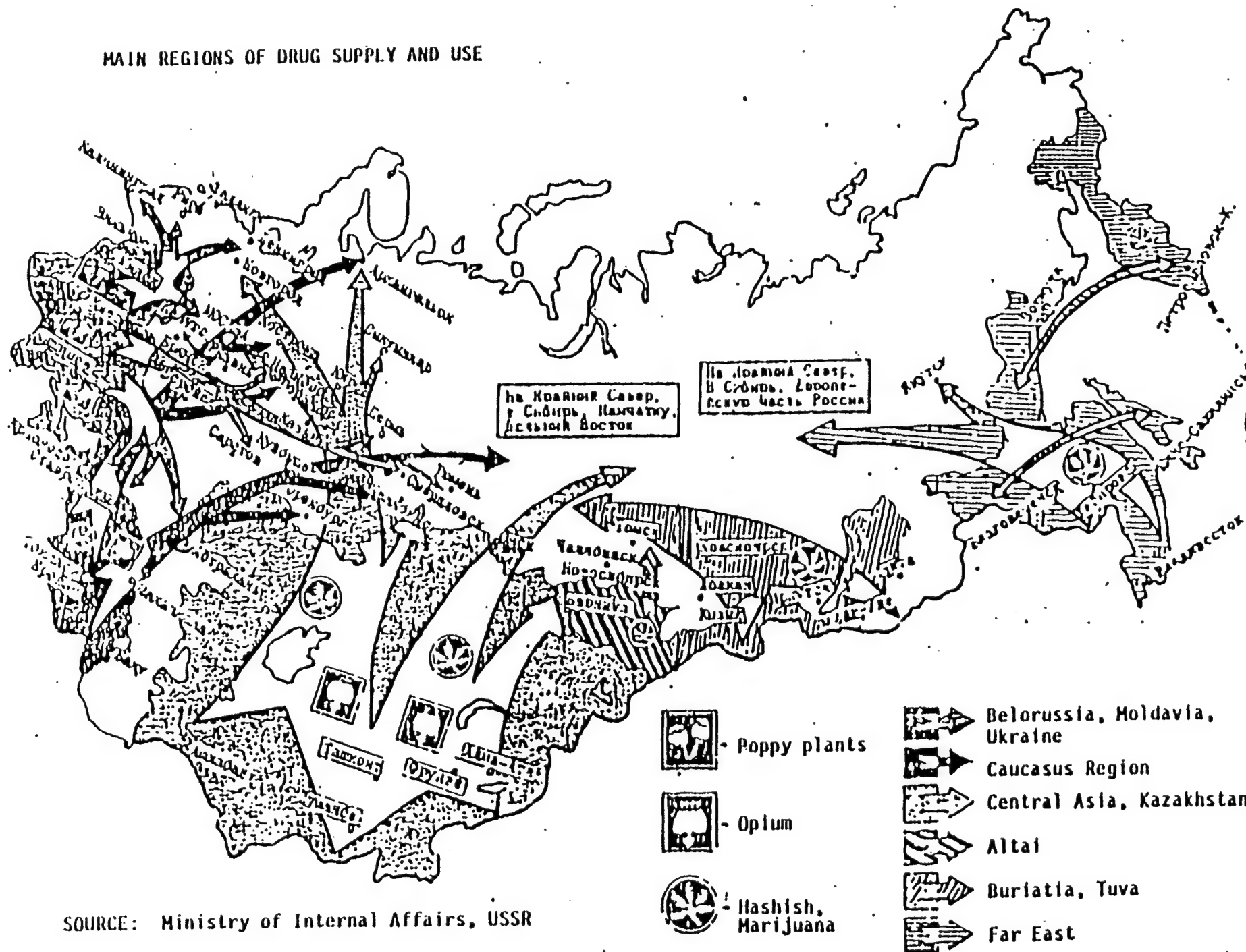
The police have made use of various tactics including "controlled deliveries." In 1989, more than 150 groups of drug dealers were exposed through the use of "controlled deliveries." Such measures have reduced supplies somewhat, law enforcement officials claim, pointing to the rise in drug prices on the black market. One kilogram of opium rose from 30,000 to 100,000 rubles; marijuana from 350 rubles to 1,000 rubles, and hashish from 1,000 to 1,500 rubles. (The average monthly salary at this time was approximately 250 rubles.)⁶⁵

Law enforcement officials, however, are realistic in their assessment of anti-drug campaigns. For example, it cost the MVD no less than 10,000 rubles to destroy 325 acres of hemp in the Dzhambul area of Kazakhstan. In 1989, rental price for helicopters for two months in Central Asia cost more than 2 million rubles, not counting costs for other technology and salaries of employees. Law enforcement agencies simply lack financial resources to conduct such operations.⁶⁶

Another serious drug-related problem that the USSR faced and that will increase under the CIS is the use of Soviet territory as transit for drugs from Asia to Europe and America.⁶⁷ From 1986-1989, law enforcement organs and customs officials working together seized 10 tons of hashish being smuggled through the USSR. With Canadian authorities, Soviet officials exposed an international drug trafficking group, seizing five tons of hashish. With the British, the Soviets seized 3.5 tons of narcotics being transported from the Afghan-Pakistani border region through the USSR to England. In 1989, a major hashish supply route to Belgium was shut down.⁶⁸

Despite a number of successes by the Soviets in closing drug trafficking operations, the CIS faces significant increases in trafficking due to increasingly porous borders, greater contact with the West, lack of coordination of law enforcement organs, and economic and political instability spurring a rise in demand.

MAIN REGIONS OF DRUG SUPPLY AND USE



SOURCE: Ministry of Internal Affairs, USSR

THE CHALLENGE FACING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Just a few years ago, the Soviet Union did not officially count organized crime among its long list of problems. This type of crime, it was believed, was not possible in the crown jewel of the communist world. The bourgeoisie of the so-called *kapstrany* (capitalist countries) were responsible for such menaces in the world. The forces unleashed by *glasnost*, however, made reality impossible to avoid, as organized criminal activity quickly began to occupy column after column in major dailies. In response, the Soviet MVD, responsible for day-to-day law enforcement duties, created, by order (*prikaz*) of Minister Vadim Bakatin, the Sixth Department for Organized Crime Control (*Shestoe Upravlenie po Bor'be s Organizovannoi Prestupnost'iu*), which became functional in January 1989. It was only at the Second Congress of People's Deputies in December that year that the existence of organized crime was officially recognized. Since that time, Soviet and CIS law enforcement agencies have had to face increasingly active organized crime groups in a context of political and economic crisis.

In December 1990, Bakatin was forced out as minister by the unrelenting efforts of hard-liners, most notably from the Soyuz group. Headed up by arch-conservatives, Soyuz promised to rid the country's leadership of politicians not willing to maintain the Union. Among other things, Bakatin was seen as too conciliatory in negotiations with the Baltic states over degrees of local authority in law enforcement matters. Inside the MVD, Bakatin was regarded by some as one of the best ministers of internal affairs: a novice

player but open-minded and a quick study.

Bakatin was replaced by Boris Pugo, colorless, life-long Communist Party functionary and one-time Chairman of the Latvian KGB (Committee for State Security). It was during Pugo's tenure, however, that Gorbachev issued a Presidential Decree to address the rapidly growing organized crime problem. As with most other positive developments in the Soviet Union, initial enthusiasm quickly turned into frustration as the measure became bogged down in the quagmire of the Soviet political process. True, provisions in the legislation transformed the Sixth Department for Organized Crime Control into the Sixth Main Department for the Fight against the Most Serious Crimes, Organized Crime, Corruption and Narcobusiness, providing for a three-fold increase in personnel (from 85 to more than 200 at the Moscow headquarters). The personnel, however, did not materialize in a timely fashion, and the increase in salary received was eventually nullified by the 300-400% price increases of early April 1991. That Gorbachev had to expand a law enforcement department by official decree, and moreover, that it's central provisions were ignored, only further illustrated the President's inability to regain control and demonstrated the obstacles faced by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

It is within this context that Soviet organized crime has been able to flourish in the Soviet Union. Despite the pledge in the accord on the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to cooperate in the fight against organized crime (Article 7, Section 6), subsequent liberalization of prices in an atmosphere of continued

political and economic uncertainty will ensure further development of organized crime.

LEGISLATION

Witness Protection

In the United States, it is widely known that the success in bringing organized crime members, particularly leaders, to justice is due in part to the establishment of a government-operated witness protection program. "Since...1970, almost every major racketeering prosecution has depended, at least in part, on the testimony of one or more protected witnesses."⁶⁹ The program provides cooperative members with a new identity, protects his/her family and helps find employment for the protected witness. In addition, at the trial stage, names and addresses of prospective jurors are withheld from all counsel.

In the former Soviet Union the situation is somewhat different. In 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed a law ("On Changes and Supplements to the Fundamental Legal Proceedings of the USSR and the Union Republics") which, according to MVD officials, requires the police, procurators and courts to adopt measures to protect the life, health, honor, valuables and property of victims, witnesses or other participants in a case as well as members of their families or close relatives, on sufficient evidence that they are threatened by murder, violence, destruction or damage to property or other illegal acts.⁷⁰

In reality the conditions to satisfy these demands have not been created, and existing measures amount to temporary protection. For example, in the Zavolzhsky district of the Tver region,

intimidated witnesses fail to appear in court, and for those willing to testify, the police have no cars to bring them to court.⁷¹ Alexander Kuznetsov, deputy procurator for the Tver region, complained about the success of organized crime elements in bribing or intimidating witnesses and victims. "We had to hide one person where we could - at resort areas and in a hospital." Kuznetsov and other procurators do not have the right to exempt from punishment those who give important evidence. Indeed, quite the opposite, the last page of an indictment contains the names and addresses of the witnesses.⁷² The public is understandably reluctant to cooperate with justice officials against organized crime.

Confiscation of Property

In the United States, the much-heralded RICO (Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization) legislation has been instrumental in energizing the fight against organized crime. Law enforcement's ability to confiscate properties and monies of participants in organized criminal activity has helped to enhance the coffers of police departments, investing a percentage of the seized valuables in the fight against organized crime. In the former Soviet Union, powers of confiscation were addressed in legislation.

Article 35 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR (Russia) 1990 allows for the confiscation of the personal properties of an accused (including weapons, motor vehicles and "other means discovered that are used in the commission of a crime"),⁷³ with an understanding that such property is not required by those in the care of the accused (e.g. wife, children). Seized properties and

monies, however, are not channeled into law enforcement organs. According to Alexander Gurov, former head of the Sixth Department for Organized Crime Control of the MVD, USSR, in 1990 alone property worth 32 million rubles, 58 gas pistols, 122 firearms, 23 vehicles, 30 kilograms of narcotics, 598 computers worth 28 million rubles, more than 4 kilograms of gold, 100 kilograms of silver, more than 11 million rubles in cash, and US \$3,910,000 was seized by MVD and KGB officials. This demonstrates, Gurov says, that, while the country is suffering tough economic conditions, there are resources to improve equipment and increase personnel of the law enforcement organs. Instead these resources are added to the State budget.⁷⁴

Weapons

Article 218 of the 1990 RSFSR Criminal Code provides sanctions of up to five years imprisonment for the illegal use, manufacture or sale of firearms.⁷⁵ With a breakdown in social controls across the country, the former Soviet Union, like the CIS now, had to face the increased availability of weapons in the hands of the population. While one would not argue that weapons did not exist in the country before, the greater numbers of weapons, greater firepower, decrease of law enforcement's coercive powers over society combined with a greater boldness on the part of the criminal element to utilize weapons openly, has created a dangerous social situation in the country. The USSR procurators office reported 11,993 firearms 'lost or stolen' in first 8 months of 1990. By August 1991, that figure, as seen by the MVD, reached 14,000. In either case it represents only a small percentage of

what is actually available.⁷⁶

A 1988 estimate put the number of unregistered guns in the USSR between 15 and 17 million.⁷⁷ Firearms are acquired in several ways. First, 3.6 million hunting rifles in the hands of some 3.2 million individuals are beginning to be used in the commission of crime.⁷⁸ While this is not the dominant weapon in organized crime, it does represent an avenue by which weapons may be acquired.

Second, "humanitarian" groups that are supposedly searching for and re-burying soldiers who were killed on the massive battlefields of World War II and left in mass graves are actually looking for, and finding, well-preserved weapons and ammunition.

Third, army soldiers are selling their weapons. This is particularly true of the disillusioned servicemen who have returned from Afghanistan.⁷⁹ In addition, the bleak economic situation has prompted army officers to exchange weapons for goods in short supply such as construction materials.

Fourth, weapons are stolen from plants that produce them, from army and police arsenals and from trains carrying military equipment.⁸⁰

Fifth, these weapons frequently find their way to the black market which is easily accessible to organized crime groups or, indeed, are controlled by organized crime interests. There are plants in areas of the country (the Baltic States for example) and abroad (in Poland in particular) that are currently producing automatic and semi-automatic weapons and smuggling them into the Soviet Union.⁸¹ The black market in arms is no secret. Stories have appeared in the Soviet press publicizing price lists of all

type of weapons available on the black market, ranging from the 25 year-old Makarov pistol used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs going for 1,500-2,000 rubles, gas pistols - 2,500 - 3,000 rubles (Moscow), machine guns, submachine guns, grenade launchers - 10-15,000 rubles (Transcaucasus), small arm ammunition - 1-5 rubles, pack of small caliber ammunition - 25 rubles, all the way to army tanks for US \$10,000.⁸²

According to one MVD officer, a rocket launcher was recovered in one drug arrest in the southern part of the Soviet Union.⁸³ Police seized from the home and workplace of one department chief of a machine tool plant 5 hunting rifles, 2 carbines, a Mauser rifle, a Walther pistol, a revolver, two telescopic sights, 23 plant-made rifle barrels for submachine guns, silencers, 1500 rounds of ammunition of various sizes, and knives.⁸⁴

The proliferation of weapons in the former Soviet Union is a key factor in the continued destabilization of that enormous territory.

CONCLUSION

The West has enjoyed a relatively stable four decades of international politics due in no small part to the strength of Soviet domestic politics. Because of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, social forces that never played a major role in the past, have been unleashed, forces that are arranging themselves in highly volatile combinations. The failure of the economy to provide the population with basic necessities has created the need for black market activity. Over the years, a system of organized crime has developed, the real extent of which is unknown. Now, due

to political and economic crisis, the country has no way to check this phenomenon. Proliferation of weapons has reached heretofore unimaginable levels. Law enforcement agencies are grossly under-equipped, under-staffed, and lack coordination. Increased drug trafficking across porous borders will effect not only the domestic population of the CIS, but Europe and the United States as well. Perhaps the most unsettling feature of the post-Cold War world is the smuggling of strategic raw materials from the former Soviet Union into the hands of the unknown. All of these factors represent serious security concerns for both the former Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

NOTES

1. See Maltz in Alexander and Caiden
2. Abadinsky, p. 5
3. Ibid.
4. Maltz, op.cit., p. 24
5. Simis, p. 94-95
6. *Organizovannaia prestupnost'* (Organized Crime), edited by A.I. Dolgova (1989), is perhaps the best Russian language source available on organized crime. This round-table discussion of twenty four pioneers in the field addresses the development of Soviet organized crime, strategies and tactics for countering it, creation of legal bases for law enforcement responses and problems in researching organized crime.
7. See V. Luneev in Dolgova, p. 27; Komissarov in Min'kovskii, p. 60-61; Gurov, *Professional'naia prestupnost'* (Professional Crime), p. 207; "Organized Crime Survey Response," p. 1-2; author interviews with MVD officials 1990-1991. The "Organized Crime Survey Response" was an internal document of the Sixth Department for Organized Crime Control, MVD, USSR, prepared in January 1991 for the United Nations-MVD Conference on Organized Crime Control held from 21-25 October 1991 in Suzdal, USSR.
8. Note 16 to Article 17 of the 1990 Criminal Code of the RSFSR (Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic), found in *Kommentarii k ugolovnomu kodeksu RSFSR* (Commentary to the Criminal Code of the RSFSR), p. 39. Although the Criminal Code was published in 1990 and the Commentary dates to 1984, there were no changes in the legislation concerned in that six year span.
9. *Statisticheskie dannye o sostoianii pravoporiadka v SSSR, 1990* (Statistics on the State of Law and Order in the USSR, 1990), p. 15, indicates that only 19 of 1583 exposed organized crime groups were in existence for longer than 5 years.
10. Volobuev in Dolgova, p. 31
11. See, for example, Gurov, Komissarov, Min'kovskii, Dolgova (and other participants of the round-table discussion)
12. Min'kovskii, p. 10
13. quoted in Sheehy, p. 313
14. Komissarov interview with Reuter News Service, "Soviet Business Mafia Begins to Emerge," 17 October 1990
15. Simis, op.cit. p. 94-95

16. Joseph Bensman in his introduction to Rosner, p. xiv

17. Simis, op.cit. p. 53-54

18. Komissarov in Min'kovskii, p. 60-61

19. Hill, p. 151

20. This was illustrated in a satirical cartoon which appeared in the Soviet newspaper Krokodil: A nail factory, whose efficiency was measured by the weight of its output, fulfilled its annual plan by producing one giant nail.

21. Leonard Silk in Rosner, p. 6

22. Rosner, p. 6, "The worst curse that can be uttered in Odessa is, 'May you have to live on your income.'"

23. Krokodil tongue-in-cheek commentary on Soviet reality, quoted in Rosner, p. 17: "Dear customer, in the leather goods department of our store, a shipment of 500 imported women's purses has been received. Four hundred and fifty of them have been bought by employees of the store. Forty-nine are under the counter and have been ordered in advance for friends. One purse is in the display window. We invite you to visit the leather department to buy this purse."

24. Komissarov interview. See note 14.

25. Nove, *The Soviet Economy*, p. 25

26. Simis, op.cit. p. 94-95

27. Ibid. p. 33

28. Ibid. p. 85

29. While it may be more appropriate to say "former MVD officials," it has been learned that the make-up of the Sixth Department personnel changed very little after the August coup attempt and the disintegration of the Soviet Union. They have been transferred to organized crime control of Russia:

30. Author interview with then-head of the Sixth Department, A.I. Gurov, 25 April 1991

31. Some groups have endured longer than two years, [see Komissarov in Min'kovskii, p. 47] however, MVD and KGB archival material has not been readily available to researchers to determine if significant connection exists between criminal groups currently operating and those of the pre-glasnost era.

32. Komissarov in Min'kovskii, p. 48

33. Jonathan Kapstein, "It's Not the Freezing Baltics That Gives Finns the Chills", *Newsday*, 1 January 1992, p. 36

34. Komissarov in Min'kovskii, op.cit. p. 50

35. Ibid., p. 47

36. "Organized Crime Survey Response"

37. It should be noted that Soviet crime statistics should be used only as guides in determining the extent of organized crime. In a conversation with the writer, Volobuev, former MVD researcher and pioneer in the study of organized crime in the USSR, confirmed that many of the data used are based on conjecture, and actual figures may be significantly higher.

38. Author interview with Chebotarev, then-first deputy chief of the Sixth Department, USSR, 17 January 1991. He is currently first deputy chief of the Sixth Department, Russia.

39. Dolgova makes similar distinctions, calling it "levels of organization in crime" (*urovni organizovannosti v prestupnosti*) as opposed to Gurov's "levels of organized crime" (*urovni organizovanoi prestupnosti*).

40. Gurov, *Professional'naia prestupnost'* (Professional Crime), p. 208-209

41. Volobuev in Dolgova, p. 30

42. A survey of the literature shows that Soviet scholars had not undertaken debate regarding possible varieties in organized crime structure such as "bureaucratic" and "corporate" models. This is understandable given the pyramidal-based structure of Soviet society, and an absence of the notion of "corporate" as found in the West.

43. Among Soviet practitioners, the word "soldaty" is frequently used in Russian to indicate this level in the criminal hierarchy

44. Antonian, p. 27

45. See Anatoli Volobuev, "Combatting Organized Crime in the USSR: Problems and Perspectives" in *International Perspectives on Organized Crime*, Jane Rae Buckwalter, ed., Office of International Criminal Justice, Chicago, 1990, pp. 75-82; and Volobuev in Dolgova, p. 28-42

46. "Moskovskii reket: Khotiat li gangstery voyny?" ["The Moscow Racket: Do the Gangsters Want Wars?"] *Kommersant*, no. 46, 26 November-3 December 1990, p. 24-25

47. Gurtovoi, p. 15

48. This section is based on the *Kommersant* article, "Moskovskii reket..." and on information learned by the writer during nine months working with the Sixth Department in Moscow

49. Author interview with Chebotarev, 4 May 1991

50. Komissarov in Min'kovskii, op.cit., p. 50

51. See paper by G.F. Chebotarev, "Organized Crime in Export-Import Operations," presented at the 20th European Regional Conference of Interpol, London, 3-5 April 1991

52. MVD internal document

53. Chebotarev, op.cit.

54. "Organized Crime Survey Response"

55. Michael McGuire, "West still faces threat: Shevardnadze" *Chicago Tribune* 31 December 1991, p. 1

56. "Whom are the compradors trying to save?" *Sovetskaia Rossiia* 27 March 1991 (Interview with V. Ochinsky, head of Department for Emergency Studies at the Research Institute of the MVD, USSR), p. 2

57. According to police officials, widespread use of cocaine for non-medical purposes has not been found in the country.

58. Turbiville, "Counter Narcotics" p. 2

59. MVD internal document

60. Turbiville, op.cit. p. 4

61. MVD internal document

62. MVD internal document

63. Gorkin, p. 3-6

64. Author interview with Chebotarev, 4 May 1991

65. MVD internal document

66. MVD internal document

67. See Turbiville, "Counter Narcotics"

68. MVD internal document

69. "Legal Remedies for Attacking Organized Crime" by Rudolph W. Giuliani, p. 115, in *Major Issues in Organized Crime Control*, Herbert Edelhertz, ed., September 1987, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC.

70. "Organized Crime Survey Response" . . .

71. Gurtovoi, op.cit. p, 15

72. Ibid.

73. *Commentary to the Criminal Code of the RSFSR*, op.cit. see Notes 6 and 7 to Article 35, p. 78

74. Interview with Alexander Gurov, "'Krestnye Otsy' Rvutsia K Vlasti" ("'Godfathers' Strive for Power"), *Pravda Plus*, no. 0, May 1991, p. 3

75. *Ugolovnyi kodeks RSFSR 1990 (Criminal Code of the RSFSR 1990)*, Article 218, p. 135

76. Filin, p. 1.

77. *Kazakhstanskaia Pravda* as cited in Aaron Trehub, "Privately Owned Weapons in the Soviet Union," *Radio Free Europe/Radio Free Liberty*, December 5, 1988, p. 2. Other estimates vary. According to reports in the American press, Soviet press estimates of the number of weapons in private hands range from 50,000 to 500,000. See Bill Keller, "Soviet Black Market in Weapons Spreads" *San Francisco Chronicle*, 9 November 1990, p. A28; "[L]aw enforcement authorities in Moscow estimate that Soviets have 3.6 million illegal guns," in "Soviets illegally armed 'to the teeth'" *San Jose Mercury News* 12 November 1990, p. 4A. According to comments by Chebotarev at the OICJ Sixth Annual International Symposium on Criminal Justice Issues (22 August 1991), 14,000 firearms are now officially wanted by police.

78. These are official Soviet figures cited in Graham H. Turbiville, Jr. and James F. Gebhardt, "Soviet Union: The Enemies Within," *Foreign Military Studies Office, US Army, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas*, p. 4. This was a reprint from the article originally published in *Army* magazine, April 1991, pages 30-41.

79. "What are we buying weapons for?" *Komsomol'skaia Pravda* 6 November 1990, p. 1.

80. Turbiville and Gebhardt, op.cit. note 25, 5.

81. MVD internal document

82. "What are we buying weapons for?" op.cit.

83. "Soviet Police Face New Breed of Ruthless Criminal," *Reuter News Service*, 8 November 1990

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INFORMATION COMMUNICATION

Date: 10/21/92

TO: MILWAUKEE
ATTN: SSA [redacted]

FROM: MILWAUKEE (P)
MRA

POINT OF CONTACT: SA [redacted]

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TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME PROGRAM (OCP);
MILWAUKEE DIVISION

References: Milwaukee action communication of ASAC
[redacted] to Milwaukee SSA [redacted]
dated 10/5/92.

PURPOSE(S): The following inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI), Oxford, Wisconsin, are listed on institution records as having LCN organized crime ties as bosses, members, or associates:

NAME	DOB	INMATE NUMBER
[redacted]		
CATALANO, SALVATORE	2/24/41	06643-054
[redacted]		
MORGANO, BERNARD	8/20/36	03100-027
RIGGI, JOHN	2/1/25	12317-016
SCHWEIHS, FRANK	2/7/30	99012-024
[redacted]		

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SSA [redacted]

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UCFN: MW 92-262 - 2476

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1 - Work Copy
(3)

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION

Date: 10/05/92

TO: MILWAUKEE
SAC TOBY M. HARDING (Encl. 1)

FROM: [REDACTED] WAUKEE
ASAC [REDACTED]

POINT OF CONTACT: ASAC [REDACTED]

TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME PROGRAM (OCP)
MILWAUKEE DIVISION

References: Director's airtel to SAC, Albany, Et Al,
dated 4/5/88, captioned "ORGANIZED CRIME NATIONAL
STRATEGY."

Enclosures: Above referenced airtel.

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PURPOSE(S): To provide OC strategy guidance for the newly
assigned OC Task Force personnel.

DETAILS: The Milwaukee office has recently been reorganized
and there are personnel on the OC squad who have not worked
these program violations in the past, as well as, having Mil-
waukee Police Officers assigned and working under unfamiliar
FBI statutes. The attached airtel, while dated, still gives
a rather meaningful overview of management devices, investiga-
tive techniques and legal remedies that have proven successful
throughout the country and may be of benefit in addressing
this Division's strategies. SSA [REDACTED] can pro-
vide an update in areas that may have been changed in the last
couple of years. The attachments highlighted in the airtel
are not necessary for this review.

I would ask that this SCF not be disseminated outside
our office but rather distributed to those specifically tasked
in the OC program. Please initial off when you have read the
material and pass it on to one of the other listed investigators.

*Initial on pg 2
after review
+ pass it on to
another squad member*

*Pls have individual
initial off on this
original copy
pg 1*

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[REDACTED] (2)

10/05/92, Re: MW 92-262

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Please recognize this is simply a reminder of some techniques and violations that need to be considered. A second document that may likewise be of help is a booklet entitled, "Attacking Organized Crime" which contains the Department of Justice (DOJ's) 1991 OC National Strategy and is maintained by SSA

Return to #4 when all have reviewed it.

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P 281734Z JAN 93

FM DIRECTOR FBI (183C-1015810)

TO ALL FBI FIELD OFFICES/PRIORITY/

ALL LEGATS/PRIORITY/

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

CITE: //0665//

SUBJECT: RELATIONS WITH ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL DEPARTMENT,
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR (MVD) OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

BY AIRTEL TO ALL SACS AND SELECTED LEGATS, DATED OCTOBER 5,
1992, AND CAPTIONED "ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS EMANATING FROM
EASTERN EUROPE OR EURASIA (FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS)." FBI FIELD
DIVISIONS WERE ADVISED OF THE IDENTIFICATION OF A NUMBER OF
ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS (OCG) FROM THAT REGION WHOSE ACTIVITIES
IMPACT ON OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE UNITED
STATES. RECEIVING OFFICES WERE NOTIFIED THAT OCG FROM THE FORMER

*Copy routed
to each supervisor
for any input.
2/2/93*

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SOVIET REPUBLICS, OR THE SO-CALLED "RUSSIAN MAFIA." WERE FOUND TO POSE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AND IMMEDIATE THREAT.

IN RESPONSE TO THE GROWING THREAT OF OCG FROM EASTERN EUROPE AND EURASIA, FBIHQ HAS INTENSIFIED EFFORTS TO FOSTER THE EXCHANGE OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION WITH NATIONS FROM WHICH THOSE GROUPS EMANATE, OR IN WHICH THEY ARE ACTIVE. THESE UNDERTAKINGS ARE BEGINNING TO COME TO FRUITION THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORMAL COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS AND IN SOME CASES, WORKING GROUPS WITH THE ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF THE AFFECTED COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE FORMER COMMUNIST BLOC. INFORMATION-SHARING EFFORTS HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE COMPLEMENTED BY THE CONDUCT OF FBI TRAINING IN ORGANIZED CRIME, DRUG, WHITE-COLLAR CRIME AND OTHER INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR THOSE AGENCIES. THE EVENTUAL GOAL OF THESE EFFORTS IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORMALIZED, EFFECTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIPS, POSSIBLY INCLUDING JOINT INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS, WITH THESE COUNTRIES TO FURTHER THE FBI'S ABILITY TO PERFORM ITS MISSION, BOTH DOMESTICALLY AND ABROAD.

EFFORTS ARE NOW UNDERWAY TO ARRANGE A MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME WITH THE MVD AT FBIHQ IN LATE FEBRUARY. DISCUSSIONS WILL INVOLVE NOT ONLY ADMINISTRATIVE,

PAGE THREE DE RUCNFB 0067 UNCLAS E F T O

PROCEDURAL AND LEGAL ISSUES, BUT WILL PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES TO EXCHANGE REQUESTS FOR SPECIFIC INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION IN ACTIVE CASES BEING HANDLED BY BOTH AGENCIES. IN THAT REGARD, RECEIVING OFFICES ARE REQUESTED TO IDENTIFY INVESTIGATIVE LEADS FROM SIGNIFICANT CASES (WITHOUT REGARD TO CASE CLASSIFICATION OR INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM), WHICH SHOULD LOGICALLY BE REFERRED TO RUSSIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR RESOLUTION. LEADS SHOULD BE SET OUT BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA, SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION, (SEE SECTION 163, MANUAL OF INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS AND GUIDELINES), AND FORWARDED NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 8, 1993, TO FBIHQ, ATTENTION: EUROPEAN/ASIAN/MONEY LAUNDERING UNIT (EAMLU), ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG OPERATIONS SECTION #2, WHICH WILL ARRANGE FOR TRANSLATION AND REFERRAL OF APPROPRIATE LEADS TO THE MVD. RECEIVING OFFICES SHOULD BE AWARE THAT, DUE TO A VARIETY OF FACTORS, IT MAY NOT BE FEASIBLE TO REFER ALL LEADS SUBMITTED TO THE MVD AT THIS TIME; THEREFORE, MULTIPLE LEAD REQUESTS SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED BY SUBMITTING OFFICES.

ALL OFFICES ARE REMINDED THAT THE TELETYPE REFERRED TO ABOVE REQUESTED THAT EAMLU BE KEPT ADVISED OF CASES INITIATED, IN ANY PROGRAM, WHICH RELATE TO OCG FROM EASTERN EUROPE AND EURASIA.

PAGE FOUR DE RUCNFB 0067 UNCLAS E F T O

THE NEED TO COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST HAS BEEN HEIGHTENED BY THE
POLITICAL SENSITIVITIES OF THE NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY OR PROJECTED
WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF OTHER NATIONS. IT IS EQUALLY
CRUCIAL THAT FIELD DIVISIONS ADVISE FBIHQ OF ALL BACKCHANNEL
CONTACTS WITH EASTERN EUROPEAN/EURASIAN INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES,
IN ORDER THAT THE FBI CAN BE SEEN TO SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES AND TO INSURE THAT THE
BUREAU DOES NOT BECOME EMBROILED IN INTERAGENCY JURISDICTIONAL
DISPUTES AMONG FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS WITH
OVERLAPPING AND/OR COMPETING INTERESTS.

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FM DIRECTOR FBI (92-19597)

TO ALL FBI FIELD OFFICES/PRIORITY/

ALL LEGATS/PRIORITY/

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

CITE: //0661//

PASS: PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC.

00 too numerous to write
SUBJECT: ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG PROGRAM (OC/DP); LA COSA NOSTRA
(LCN); ASIAN CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES; ITALIAN CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES;
CIVIL RICO; 1992 OVERVIEW.

1992 WAS AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR FOR THE NOTED AREAS OF THE
FBI'S OC/DP. IT WAS A YEAR THAT FEATURED THE CONVICTION AND/OR
COOPERATION OF SOME OF THE MOST POWERFUL MEMBERS OF LA COSA
NOSTRA (LCN). FOR EXAMPLE, AFTER YEARS OF INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS
BY VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROSECUTORS, THE FBI'S

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working on.*



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PAGE TWO DE RUCNFB 0003 UNCLAS E F T O

INTENSIVE EFFORTS RESULTED IN NEW YORK SECURING THE CONVICTION AND LIFE SENTENCE OF GAMBINO LCN BOSS JOHN GOTTI, AUGMENTED BY THE PLEA AND COOPERATION OF GAMBINO LCN UNDERBOSS [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] NEW YORK HAS ALSO BEEN ABLE TO CAPITALIZE ON THE COLOMBO LCN FAMILY WAR WITH SWEEPING INDICTMENTS AND PROSECUTIONS, MUCH OF WHICH WILL CARRY OVER TO 1993. THE COOPERATION OF HIGH-RANKING LCN MEMBERS FROM OTHER LCN FAMILIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, HAS ENABLED THE FBI TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT INROADS INTO THOSE FAMILIES, THEREBY FURTHER LIMITING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ENTERPRISE WHICH REMAINS THE NUMBER ONE PRIORITY OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME NATIONAL STRATEGY.

ALTHOUGH STATISTICS ONLY REVEAL ONE ASPECT OF THE SUCCESS OF OC/DP INVESTIGATIONS, IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT OC/DP INDICTMENTS IN 1992 WERE 43 PERCENT HIGHER THAN IN 1991 AND 35 PERCENT HIGHER THAN IN 1990.

SUCCESS WAS ALSO ENJOYED IN THE ASIAN CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE ARENA, WHICH SAW THE CONVICTION OF THIRTEEN SIGNIFICANT MEMBERS OF THE GREEN DRAGONS, INCLUDING THE STREET BOSS AND THE REMAINDER OF THE GANG'S HIERARCHY. SEVEN OF THESE MEMBERS RECEIVED LIFE SENTENCES. SAN FRANCISCO FBI, ALONG WITH SIX OTHER FIELD OFFICES, HAD TREMENDOUS SUCCESS IN INDICTING THE HIERARCHY OF THE

PAGE THREE DE RUCNFB 0003 UNCLAS E F T O

WO HOP TO, THEREBY DEMONSTRATING THE EFFICACY OF MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL, COOPERATIVE EFFORTS AGAINST THESE INTERNATIONALLY-OPERATIVE GROUPS. A NATIONWIDE INITIATIVE INVOLVING OVER A DOZEN FIELD OFFICES WAS ALSO INSTITUTED IN 1992 FOCUSING ON THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF THE GHOST SHADOWS AND ON LEONG CHINESE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION. ALTHOUGH IT IS STILL IN THE EARLY STAGES, THIS INITIATIVE HOLDS GREAT PROMISE FOR FUTURE SUCCESSES AGAINST THESE GROUPS.

ALSO NOTEWORTHY IN ASIAN CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE INITIATIVES IN 1992 WAS THE EXPANDED COOPERATION ESTABLISHED WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC). THIS SHOULD FACILITATE FIELD OFFICES' EFFORTS IN INVESTIGATIONS WHERE LIAISON WITH THE PRC IS CRITICAL TO OUR SUCCESS.

1992 ALSO WITNESSED THE MERGER OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME AND DRUG SECTIONS AT FBIHQ INTO ONE BRANCH, WITH THE ATTENDANT MERGER OF PROGRAM RESOURCES IN THE FIELD. AS A RESULT OF THIS MERGER, THE ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG OPERATIONS SECTION #2 (OC/DOS #2) ASSUMED PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL ITALIAN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE INVESTIGATIONS.

IN THE ITALIAN ARENA, SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS WAS MADE IN THE

PAGE FOUR DE RUCNFB 0003 UNCLAS E F T O

MID-ATLANTIC INITIATIVE, FOCUSING ON THEIR ACTIVITY IN AT LEAST 15 FIELD DIVISIONS. OTHER INVESTIGATIONS EXPLORED THE CRIMINAL NEXUS BETWEEN THE LCN AND THE SICILIAN MAFIA, AND/OR THE CAMORRA, AND/OR THE 'NDRANGHETA. STILL OTHERS FOCUSED ON THE HEROIN AND COCAINE TRAFFICKING AND RELATED MONEY LAUNDERING OF VARIOUS ITALIAN GROUPS, WITH TREMENDOUS STRIDES BEING MADE IN IDENTIFYING NEW TRAFFICKING SOURCES AND METHODS. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE (WMFO) WAS ABLE TO ACHIEVE CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS AGAINST A FACTION OF CAMORRA OPERATING OUT OF NAPLES, ITALY, WHICH IMPORTED HEROIN THROUGH U.S. MARBLE COMPANIES.

EVERY FIELD DIVISION IN THE FBI DEDICATED CONSIDERABLE RESOURCES TO TWO OF THE MOST INTENSIVE ITALIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS IN RECENT MEMORY AFTER JUDGES GIOVANNI FALCONE AND PAOLO BORSELLINO WERE ASSASSINATED IN SICILY IN MAY AND JULY, 1992, RESPECTIVELY. AFTER ITALIAN AUTHORITIES ACCEPTED DIRECTOR SESSIONS' OFFER OF ASSISTANCE, COMPREHENSIVE LEADS WERE SENT TO EVERY FIELD OFFICE IN HOPES OF OBTAINING A KEY PIECE OF EVIDENCE OR INFORMATION TO AID THE ITALIAN INVESTIGATION. THE RESPONSE FROM FIELD OFFICES TO THESE LEADS WAS IMMEDIATE AND EXHAUSTIVE

THE NEWEST AREA OF THE OC/DP FOCUSES ON THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF EASTERN EUROPEAN CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES, ESPECIALLY

PAGE FIVE DE RUCNFB 0003 UNCLAS E F T O

THE RUSSIAN MAFIA. THERE HAS BEEN A DEMONSTRABLE INCREASE IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES IN RECENT YEARS, PRIMARILY AS A RESULT OF THE SOVIET UNION REORGANIZATION. WITH THE MASSIVE INFUX OF NEW IMMIGRANTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES INTO WESTERN EUROPE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES (U.S.), IT IS BELIEVED THAT THERE WILL BE A CORRESPONDING RISE IN OC/D-RELATED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY HERE IN THE U.S. THE FBI WILL BE DEDICATING MORE OC/DP RESOURCES TO THIS EMERGING THREAT IN AN EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT THESE GROUPS NEVER RISE TO THE PROMINENCE ACHIEVED BY THE LCN.

FINALLY, THOSE OFFICES WHICH DEDICATED RESOURCES TO CIVIL RICO MATTERS ENJOYED CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES IN 1992, BEGINNING IN JANUARY WITH THE CERTIFICATION OF OFFICERS IN THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS (IBT). THESE IBT OFFICERS WERE ELECTED IN WHAT WAS ARGUABLY THE FIRST UNTAINTED TEAMSTERS' ELECTION IN FIFTY YEARS, AND CAME AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE COMPELLING EFFORTS OF THE FBI AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN THE LIBERATUS CASE, NOW BEING HANDLED BY WMFO. FURTHER, THE NEW YORK AND CONTROL OF CERTAIN NEW YORK AREA LOCAL UNIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION (ILA) FROM THE LCN IN

PAGE SIX DE RUCNFB 0003 UNCLAS E F T O

THE MARIONETTE INVESTIGATION. 1992 ALSO SAW THE INITIATION OF A NATIONWIDE INVESTIGATION FOCUSING ON LCN CONTROL OF THE LABORERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (LIUNA), WITH THE CHICAGO DIVISION SERVING AS OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

IN CONCLUSION, 1992 WAS A VERY GOOD YEAR AND 1993 PROMISES TO BE A YEAR OF TREMENDOUS CHALLENGES AND GREAT POTENTIAL FOR THE FBI'S OC/DP. IT IS ONLY AS A RESULT OF YOUR UNRELENTING DEDICATION TO EXCELLENCE IN OC/DP INVESTIGATIONS THAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED THESE EXCEPTIONAL RESULTS. ON BEHALF OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, PLEASE THANK ALL YOUR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THESE MATTERS FOR THEIR NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS. CONSIDERING THE INROADS MADE IN 1992, COUPLED WITH OUR ONGOING INITIATIVES AND INVESTIGATIONS, 1993 SHOULD PROVE TO BE ANOTHER OUTSTANDING YEAR FOR THE OC/DP.

BT

#0003

NNNN

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION

Date: 02/05/93

TO: MILWAUKEE
SQUAD #4
ATTN: SSA [REDACTED]

FROM: MILWAUKEE
MRA

POINT OF CONTACT: SSRA [REDACTED]

TITLE: RELATIONS WITH ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL
DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR (MVD)
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

References: Bureau teletype to all offices, 1/28/93.

PURPOSE(S): To document response requested in referenced teletype.

DETAILS: A review of pending and closed files in the Western District of Wisconsin (WDW), as well as a survey of agents working Russian Federation matters, reflects no organized crime groups emanating from East Europe or Eurasia (former Soviet Republics) in this district.

Presently there are between 20 and 50 students (mostly graduate students) and visiting scholars associated with the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In addition, there are between 50 and 100 Soviet Emigres in the Madison area, most former Soviet Jews who are classified as permanent resident aliens via political asylum requests. There is no ethnic neighborhood in the Madison area wherein Soviets concentrate and as a result, there is little opportunity for organized crime to initiate based on historical patterns in such neighborhoods. Beyond Madison there is almost no Soviet related population and there has never been any indication of criminal activities associated with any such group.

The above is submitted for information purposes.

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UCFN: 92-262 - 2480

OTHER FILE #: 66-851
66-MW-23864

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TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: _____

DATE: 2/23/93

FROM: Director, FBI

TO: All SACs
All LEGATs

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NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG ENTERPRISES

Re Airtel to all SACs and LEGATs dated 7/15/92, captioned "Reorganization of the Organized Crime and Drug Sections Into the Organized Crime/Drug Branch" and Airtel to all SACs and LEGATs dated 8/21/92, captioned "Organized Crime/Drug Program (OC/DP) Matters."

The purpose of this communication is to set forth a new national strategy which joins the previous National Drug Strategy and the Organized Crime National Strategy in a combined effort to focus on major international and domestic organized crime/drug (OC/D) enterprises.

NATIONAL STRATEGY MISSION:

The FBI will eliminate major domestic and international organized crime/drug enterprises as significant threats to American society through sustained, multidivisional, coordinated investigations that support successful prosecutive action.

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FEB 23 1993
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS

92-262-2481

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Airtel to All SACs and All LEGATs
RE: National Strategy for Organized Crime/Drug Enterprises

DEFINITION:

OC/D ENTERPRISES: Continuing criminal conspiracy, having an organizational structure, fed by fear and corruption and motivated by greed.

NATIONAL STRATEGY INVESTIGATIVE PRIORITIES:

In order to accomplish the mission and maximize limited investigative resources, the following national priorities are established and are a guide for SACs to establish field and regional priorities based upon analyses of local criminal problems:

♦ La Cosa Nostra (LCN) - The LCN is the most well-known domestic organized crime enterprise operating in the United States today and represents a nationwide alliance linked through sinister conspiratorial ties, and also to non-LCN enterprises by understandings and agreements and which have a detrimental effect on businesses, labor organizations, industries, and American society in general.

♦ Colombian/South American Criminal Enterprises - The Cali, Medellin, and North Coast cartels are the three major Colombian cartels operating within the United States. Combined, they maintain a virtual monopoly of the cocaine-trafficking process throughout the world.

♦ Mexican Criminal Enterprises - Mexico is a major producer of opium, morphine, and heroin for the United States. These groups also coordinate air, land, and maritime smuggling operations to transport cocaine from Colombia through Mexico into the United States.

♦ Italian Criminal Enterprises - The Sicilian Mafia, Camorra, 'Ndrangheta, and Sacred Crown are the four major Italian criminal enterprises operating in the United States and conduct a myriad of criminal activity including cocaine and heroin trafficking.

♦ Asian Criminal Enterprises - The Chinese Triads, criminally influenced Tongs, subordinate Chinese and Vietnamese gangs, Japanese Boryokudan (Yakuza), and Korean organized groups warrant priority investigative attention due to their **domestic and foreign** criminal activities and involvement in murder, kidnapping, extortion, drug trafficking, gambling, prostitution, etc., in the United States.

Airtel to All SACs and All LEGATs
RE: National Strategy for Organized Crime/Drug Enterprises

♦ Gangs - Other than Asian gangs, supra, major national gangs; outlaw motorcycle gangs; Los Angeles-based Bloods or Crips; and other significant emerging gangs.

♦ European (Non-Italian) Criminal Enterprises - Those criminal enterprises emanating from Europe, especially Eastern Europe, such as the Russian Mafia, which have international ties and conduct widespread criminal activity in the United States.

♦ Other Domestic/International Criminal Enterprises - Well-organized, multijurisdictional in operational scope, and of national significance and influence. These groups may be secondary organizations which take direction from the aforementioned enterprises for the purposes of laundering enterprise proceeds, transporting or distributing drugs, etc., and confine their activities to a specific region. Groups would include, but not be limited to U.S. based criminal syndicates, Nigerian Groups, Jamaican Groups, Middle Eastern Groups, etc. They may also be local criminal enterprises with loose hierarchies which act as local distributors for higher priority criminal enterprises.

NATIONAL STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:

The FBI's National Strategy on Organized Crime/Drug Enterprises will be implemented through the accomplishment of the following objectives:

OBJECTIVE 1: A multidivisional approach will be developed throughout the field which will require respective field offices to initiate, with one another, a Strategic Investigative Plan, within the focus of the National Strategy, to address major international and domestic criminal enterprises, in order to disrupt and dismantle these enterprises, prosecute their hierarchy, and remove their profit incentive through asset forfeitures.

The Enterprise Theory of Investigation, supported by state-of-the-art technology, facilitates multisubject investigations of significant enterprises involved in a pattern of criminal activity, rather than concentrating resources on individuals or separate criminal acts.

OBJECTIVE 2: The national/international intelligence base will be enhanced through aggressive use of Racketeering Enterprise Investigations, Regional Intelligence Squads, and

Airtel to All SACs and All LEGATs
RE: National Strategy for Organized Crime/Drug Enterprises

close liaison with domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies. This will further the FBI's ability to communicate, disseminate, and coordinate intelligence information on a timely basis throughout the field and internationally, and to develop an investigative strategy that will address these priority criminal enterprises.

OBJECTIVE 3: Conduct effective, coordinated enterprise investigations utilizing the task force concept within the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program as well as ad hoc task forces throughout the United States.

OBJECTIVE 4: Coordinated use of the civil provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Statute to remove criminal enterprises from their economic bases. The imaginative use of civil RICO investigations has been proven to be highly successful against the LCN and is applicable to all OC/D criminal enterprises.

OBJECTIVE 5: Provide assistance through training, conferences, exchange of personnel, certain investigative expertise, and joint investigative endeavors to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies in furtherance of the FBI's National Strategy Mission concerning the widespread international aspects of these criminal enterprises.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois 60604

March 29, 1993

ITALIAN ORGANIZED CRIME (IOC)
RACKETEERING ENTERPRISE INVESTIGATION (REI)

Within Chicago Division territory, intelligence information indicates the existence of four IOC groups. These groups have been identified through source information and previous investigations and are primarily composed of individuals of Sicilian descent. However, the members of one group have ties to Bari, Italy and the recently recognized Nuova Sacra Corona Unita (or Sacred Crown). A review of previous intelligence reports also indicates the presence of several Camorra and N'Drangheta members in the Chicago area.

The major IOC groups operating in the Chicago area which have been identified through previous intelligence reports and documents as provided by the Chicago Division are:

1) Rockford Sicilian/LCN Faction

The Rockford Sicilian/LCN Faction was formerly a strong faction of the Chicago LCN. Currently, the group is believed to have a stronger Sicilian Mafia base with many of the individuals who operate in Rockford having ties to the Agrigento Province of Sicily. The group was controlled by Frank J. Buscemi (until his death in December 1987) and Joseph P. Zammuto (until his death in May 1990). Buscemi had connections to numerous Sicilian heroin trafficking operatives both in the United States and in Sicily and generally controlled the Sicilians in Rockford. Zammuto was the Chicago LCN's representative in Rockford.

Analysis of the current intelligence base relative to the Rockford area reveals a group of individuals who may warrant further investigative attention. Many of these individuals have ties to both Sicily and the Chicago LCN. Most notable among these are [redacted] (DOB [redacted]) and Sebastian John Gulotta (DOB 8/20/30). [redacted] is a Sicilian from the Agrigento Province who also has significant connections to the LCN. He has residences in [redacted]

[redacted] companies in both Rockford and Loves Park. A search of the OCIS database indicates that [redacted] has many historical and current criminal connections in Rockford to both Sicilians and LCN associates. 92-262-2482

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Sebastian John Gulotta is a soldier in the Chicago LCN family who has residences in Rockford and Roscoe, Illinois. At one time, Gulotta worked for deceased Chicago LCN members Joseph P. Zammuto who was considered to be the head of LCN operations in Rockford. Gulotta was also criminally connected to the above-mentioned Frank J. Buscemi and is an associate of [redacted]

[redacted] Gulotta has inter-family criminal connections to members of the Milwaukee Family to include boss Frank Balistrieri and Sicilian LCN soldier James Joseph Schiavo.

2) Cinisi/Terrasini Group

The Cinisi/Terrasini Group consists of Sicilians operating throughout the state of Illinois who have ties to the Cinisi and Terrasini Sicilian Mafia families in Italy. Their existence in Illinois was established during the Pizza Connection investigation in the early 1980s, particularly as a result of the investigation of [redacted] had been connected to the Rockford LCN faction in the 1960s. He subsequently established his own business in the small town of Oregon and, according to electronic surveillance, worked independently of the Rockford and Chicago LCN groups during the time of the Pizza Connection case.

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Today, informant information indicates that a large number of sicilians live in small towns in Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and eastern Iowa and that territorial control is divided among the various Sicilian groups. The majority of these individuals operate pizza restaurants and other related businesses.

3) South Benoit/Roscoe, Illinois Group

This group was identified by a source in 1986 as a separate entity, but with an undetermined connection to the Rockford Sicilian/LCN faction. At that time, [redacted] was identified as a member of this group which was primarily involved in heroin distribution. The group apparently has ties to Sicilian Mafia elements in Buffalo, New York and Hamilton, Ontario.

4) [redacted] Crews

According to a report prepared by the Chicago Division in November, 1990, information from the [redacted] (281A-CG-76802) investigation indicates that elements of both the Sicilian Mafia and Sacred Crown are operating in Chicago on behalf of the Chicago LCN. Three "cocaine" crews have been identified which are comprised of individuals from Sicily and the Puglia Region city of Bari, Italy. At the time of the Chicago report, these groups obtained cocaine from sources in Texas and Florida and paid a "street tax" to [redacted] for

distribution privileges. [redacted]
Chicago LCN [redacted] Sources alleged that these
crews were moving 50-60 kilograms of cocaine per month.

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The three crews which have been identified as working
under [redacted] are: a) the [redacted] Crew whose
members have ties to the Sacred Crown and to Colombians in Miami,
Florida; b) the [redacted] Crew which is believed to obtain
cocaine from a supplier in Houston, Texas; and c) the [redacted]
[redacted] Crew which conducts its cocaine business through two
ceramic tile companies in the Chicago area.

In addition to the Sicilian Mafia and Sacred Crown
elements present within Chicago Division territory, there have
also been members/associates of the Camorra and N'Drangheta who
have had addresses or influence in the Chicago area. In July,
1990, the Drug Intelligence Unit prepared intelligence profiles
on the Camorra and N'Drangheta. According to those reports, the
following Camorra members had ties to the Chicago area:

[redacted] - (DOB [redacted] - a soldier in the now-
defunct Nuova Camorra Organization (NCO) who has a
residence in Berwyn, Illinois.

[redacted] - (DOB [redacted] - an Italian fugitive
and soldier in the NCO who previously had residences in
Oak Park and River Forest, Illinois. [redacted] was
arrested in March 1987 based on information provided by
the [redacted] As of 1990, he was still
fighting extradition to Italy.

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[redacted] - (DOB [redacted] - a capo in the [redacted]
clan of the Nuova Famiglia with known residences in
Chicago and Brooklyn, New York. [redacted] has ties to
the Chicago LCN through LCN associate John Philip
Cerone, Jr. who is the son of incarcerated Chicago
underboss John Peter Cerone.

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According to the above-mentioned intelligence reports,
Italian authorities have stated that N'Drangheta member [redacted]
[redacted] heads Chicago area N'Drangheta activities. [redacted]
[redacted] of Canadian Stalteri N'Drangheta group member
[redacted] He has known addresses in Albany and Altamont,
New York.

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TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 3/29/93

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTN: LA COSA NOSTRA/ITALIAN OC/LABOR UNIT;
 INTELLIGENCE UNIT, (REI); CID)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (92A-CG-90408) (SQ 6C)

SUBJECT : ⁶ ITALIAN ORGANIZED CRIME (IOC); *92-262-2434*
 RACKETEERING ENTERPRISE INVESTIGATION (REI);
 OO: CHICAGO *see attached*

Enclosed for the Bureau are one (1) original and three (3) copies of Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) entitled "Italian Organized Crime (IOC), Racketeering Enterprise Investigation (REI)." Enclosed for each receiving field division are two (2) copies of the same LHM.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

The Bureau is requested to approve the opening of the above captioned matter for a period of 180 days.

4-Bureau
 2-Albany
 2-Atlanta
 2-Buffalo
 2-Detroit
 2-Houston
 2-Indianapolis
 2-Las Vegas
 2-Miami
 ②-Milwaukee (2 enc)
 2-Minneapolis
 2-New York
 2-Pittsburgh
 2-Springfield
 2-Chicago
 JMM/trb
 (33)

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

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 SERIALIZED _____
 FILED _____
 APR 2 1993
 Per ECI - MILWAUKEE
 (Number) (Time)

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TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: _____

DATE: 4/19/93

FROM: Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

TO: All SACs
All LEGATs

1993 ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG PROGRAM BOOKLET

Enclosed for recipients is one copy of the 1993
Organized Crime/Drug Program publication.

The attached booklet is provided for reference purposes. It offers an overview of the organized crime/drug investigative program; information concerning program initiatives; an examination of investigative techniques and tools; pertinent data concerning major international and domestic criminal organizations; and details of historically significant cases. The material is suitable for dissemination and is intended for distribution to other Federal agencies; foreign, state and local officials; members of Congress; and other official visitors.

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*Booklet
maintained by
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AIRTEL

6/25/93

Director, FBI (92-19597)

ADIC New York
SACs Albany
Atlanta
Birmingham
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Cleveland
Dallas
Denver
Detroit
El Paso
Houston
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Kansas City
Las Vegas
Los Angeles

Louisville
Memphis
Miami
✓ Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Newark
New Haven
New Orleans
Oklahoma City
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Richmond
St. Louis
San Antonio
San Francisco
Springfield
Tampa

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60 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG ENTERPRISES
60 LA COSA NOSTRA (LCN)

Enclosed for receiving offices are four reports concerning the LCN in relation to membership, position, and incarceration.

The enclosure consists of four reports which represent the following: LCN membership counts; incarcerated LCN members listed in order of the projected date of release; incarcerated LCN members listed by prison facility; and all LCN members listed by family and position. The reports will be generated semi-annually and distributed to appropriate field divisions.

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92-262-2451

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Airtel to ADIC New York, et al
Re: National Strategy for Organized Crime/Drug Enterprises

Intelligence Research Specialist (IRS) [redacted]
[redacted] LCN/IOC/Labor Unit, OC/DOS #2, CID, maintains liaison with the Intelligence Section, Correctional Services Branch, Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Through this liaison, IRS [redacted] is tracking in incarceration of LCN members in BOP facilities.

Field divisions which do not have an LCN family headquartered or operating in their territory are being given the reports for information, due to the fact that LCN members are incarcerated in Federal prison facilities in the territory covered by that division.

Field divisions having LCN families headquartered or operating in their territory are requested to notify IRS [redacted] of any changes to LCN membership such as change in position, death, additions to the family, or state or Federal incarceration. (Once notified that a member is in the Federal prison system, the member's movement in the system will be tracked by IRS [redacted] Notification of state incarceration will be used only to determine that the member is "off the street").

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Please note that enclosed information is dated 6/1/93 and does not reflect any information received subsequent to that date. Any information or questions can be directed to IRS [redacted] at FBIHQ, Room 3076, ext. 4778.

LCN MEMBERSHIP COUNTS

LCN FAMILY	MEMBERSHIP	# INCARCERATED ¹	% INCARCERATED
BONANNO	88	10	11.36
BUFFALO	49	1	2.00
CHICAGO	48	9	18.75
CLEVELAND	7	3	42.86
COLOMBO	117	19	16.24
DECAVALCANTE	33	3	9.09
DENVER	3	1	33.33
DETROIT	28	1	3.57
GAMBINO	209	24	11.48
GENOVESE	162	16	9.88
KANSAS CITY	20	5	25.00
LOS ANGELES	18	0	0.00
LUCHESI	110	20	18.18
MILWAUKEE	14	0	0.00
NEW ENGLAND	64	27	42.19
NEW ORLEANS	2	0	0.00
PHILADELPHIA	59	27	45.76
PITTSBURGH	11	2	18.18
PITTSTON	15	1	6.67
ROCHESTER	32	13	40.63
SAN FRANCISCO	4	0	0.00
SAN JOSE	10	0	0.00
ST. LOUIS	10	2	20.00
TAMPA	10	0	0.00
TUCSON	2	0	0.00
TOTAL	1125	184	16.36

¹ This figure includes those designated as being in the WSP. Individuals fitting this designation can be located in the listing by facility, as well as on the list of the appropriate LCN family.

June 1, 1993

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
NEW YORK MCC		BONANNO		
ERIE CNTY HOLDING CTR - PRE-TRIAL	SICURELLA, LOUIS JOSEPH	BUFFALO	SOLDIER	
CHICAGO MCC		CHICAGO		
CHICAGO MCC		CHICAGO		
CHICAGO MCC	INFELISE, ROCCO ERNEST	CHICAGO	CAPO	
LEWISBURG USP		COLOMBO		
HOME DETENTION	SMALDONE, CLARENCE MICHAEL	DENVER	UNDERBOSS	
NEW YORK MCC		GAMBINO		
NEW YORK MCC	GAMBINO, JOEY	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	
NEW YORK MCC		GAMBINO		
WSP		GAMBINO		
OTISVILLE FCI	MASOTTO, THOMAS J	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	
NYS EASTERN CORR FACILITY		GENOVESE		
NYS WALKILL CORR FACILITY		GENOVESE		
NYS HUDSON COUNTY CORR FACILITY		GENOVESE		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
PONDVILLE CORR CTR	GRIECO, LOUIS MICHAEL	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	
PLYMOUTH HOUSE OF CORR		NEW ENGLAND		
MCI WALPOLE, MA	LIMONE, PETER JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	
UNION COUNTY JAIL		NEW ENGLAND		
HOUSE ARREST		NEW ENGLAND		
STATE PRISON (PA)		PHILADELPHIA		
		PHILADELPHIA		

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
	MARTORANO, RAYMOND ANTHONY	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
	NARDUCCI, FRANK J JR	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
		PHILADELPHIA		
HOUSE ARREST		PHILADELPHIA		
	RICCOBENE, HARRY	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
GUMBO -- ST. LOUIS COUNTY		ST. LOUIS		
MILAN FCI	PERSICO, ALPHONSE T	COLOMBO	CAPO	05/30/1993
TEXARKANA FCI		COLOMBO		06/14/1993
ASHLAND FCI		GAMBINO		07/01/1993
OTISVILLE FCI		GENOVESE		07/04/1993
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		BONANNO		07/15/1993
TEXARKANA FCI		ROCHESTER		08/03/1993
PETERSBURG FCI		COLOMBO		08/29/1993
MILAN FCI	MARANGELLO, NICHOLAS PETER	BONANNO	SOLDIER	08/30/1993
SANDSTONE FCI		GAMBINO		09/17/1993
LORETTO FCI		NEW ENGLAND		10/09/1993
ROCHESTER FMC		LUCHESI		12/09/1993
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		12/21/1993
PHOENIX FCI		ROCHESTER		01/13/1994
SANDSTONE FCI		ROCHESTER		01/22/1994
FORT WORTH FCI		GENOVESE		02/04/1994
FAIRTON FCI		GENOVESE		04/15/1994
PETERSBURG FCI	FRANZESE, JOHN	COLOMBO	CAPO	04/22/1994
CARVILLE FMC	IACOVETTI, DAVID ROBERT	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	04/24/1994
FORT WORTH FCI	FERRUCCIO, PASQUALE MACRI	PITTSBURGH	SOLDIER	06/06/1994
FORT WORTH FCI		LUCHESI		06/17/1994
MORGANTOWN FCI		DETROIT		07/22/1994

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE		LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
TALLADEGA FCI			COLOMBO		07/30/1994
LOS ANGELES, STATE	FRANZESE, MICHAEL JOHN		COLOMBO	SOLDIER	08/14/1994
JESUP FCI			COLOMBO		10/29/1994
MCKEAN FCI			BONANNO		11/04/1994
LORETTO FCI			NEW ENGLAND		11/20/1994
FORT WORTH FCI			ROCHESTER		12/06/1994
LEAVENWORTH CAMP			KANSAS CITY		02/07/1995
LORETTO FCI			GAMBINO		03/04/1995
BIG SPRING FPC			GAMBINO		03/19/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)			GENOVESE		04/20/1995
ROCHESTER FMC			ST. LOUIS		04/25/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)			GENOVESE		05/18/1995
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	LAPIETRA, ANGELO		CHICAGO	CAPO	05/21/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)	VARIO, PETER ROCCO		LUCHESI	SOLDIER	05/21/1995
FORT WORTH FCI	GALLO, JOSEPH NICHOLAS		GAMBINO	INACTIVE	06/22/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)			GAMBINO		08/13/1995
SANDSTONE FCI			NEW ENGLAND		09/03/1995
FORT WORTH FCI			GENOVESE		09/29/1995
LA TUNA FCI			LUCHESI		10/28/1995
RAYBROOK FCI			ROCHESTER		11/21/1995
MCKEAN FCI	MELLI, ANGELO		GAMBINO	SOLDIER	02/12/1996
LEAVENWORTH CAMP			KANSAS CITY		02/27/1996
ROCHESTER FMC			GENOVESE		04/21/1996
SCHUYLKILL FCI			GAMBINO		05/30/1996
RAYBROOK FCI			LUCHESI		06/05/1996
SCHUYLKILL FCI			LUCHESI		06/05/1996
SEAGOVILLE FCI	CIVELLA, ANTHONY THOMAS		KANSAS CITY	BOSS	07/08/1996
MILAN FCI			ROCHESTER		07/24/1996
EL RENO FCI			COLOMBO		12/11/1996

INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
ROCHESTER FMC	PATRIARCA, RAYMOND JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	04/09/1997
ROCHESTER FMC		CHICAGO		04/11/1997
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		NEW ENGLAND		04/20/1997
TERRE HAUTE USP	SINITO, THOMAS JAMES	CLEVELAND	CAPO	05/15/1997
LEWISBURG USP	ZAPPOLA, VINCENT F (2)	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	06/16/1997
CARVILLE FMC		GENOVESE		10/03/1997
MCKEAN FCI		ROCHESTER		10/03/1997
RAYBROOK FCI	ANGIULO, DONATO FRANCIS	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	10/07/1997
MCKEAN FCI		LUCHESI		10/24/1997
TERRE HAUTE USP	INDELICATO, ANTHONY (2)	BONANNO	SOLDIER	11/15/1997
LORETTO FCI		ROCHESTER		02/19/1998
MCKEAN FCI		GAMBINO		04/16/1998
OTISVILLE FCI		DECAVALCANTE		08/22/1998
MCKEAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		10/04/1998
MCKEAN FCI	POLIZZI, FRANK	DECAVALCANTE	CAPO	11/20/1998
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		01/16/1999
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		02/11/1999
FAIRTON FCI		BONANNO		04/11/1999
PETERSBURG FCI		NEW ENGLAND		04/23/1999
FORT WORTH FCI	GRANITO, SAMUEL SAVINO	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/08/1999
SCHUYLKILL FCI		BONANNO		05/20/1999
FAIRTON FCI		GAMBINO		03/05/2000
MCKEAN FCI	FAILLA, LOUIS R	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	03/22/2000
BASTROP FCI	CERONE, JOHN PETER	CHICAGO	UNDERBOSS	06/13/2000
FORT WORTH FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/26/2000
MEMPHIS FCI		KANSAS CITY		03/04/2001
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/22/2001
THREE RIVERS FCI		GENOVESE		08/03/2001
FAIRTON FCI		DECAVALCANTE		10/22/2001
MEMPHIS FCI	BIANCO, NICHOLAS LOUIS	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	11/23/2001

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE		LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
JESUP FCI			PHILADELPHIA		12/04/2001
LEWISBURG USP			COLOMBO		12/27/2001
TERRE HAUTE USP	SCARPA, GREG JR		COLOMBO	SOLDIER	10/14/2002
FORT WORTH FCI	CIVELLA, CARL JAMES		KANSAS CITY	INACTIVE	11/21/2002
LOMPOC USP	RUSSO, JOSEPH ANTHONY		NEW ENGLAND	CONSIGLIERE	10/07/2003
TERRE HAUTE USP			GAMBINO		01/11/2004
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	ZANNINO, ILARIO ANTONIO MARIA		NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	01/13/2005
ROCHESTER FMC	AIUPPA, JOSEPH JOHN		CHICAGO	CONSIGLIERE	01/18/2005
PETERSBURG FCI			PITTSTON		07/19/2005
ROCHESTER FMC			PHILADELPHIA		05/10/2006
MCKEAN FCI			NEW ENGLAND		06/03/2006
ROCHESTER FMC			GENOVESE		11/02/2006
PETERSBURG FCI	SCARPATI, ANTHONY JOSEPH		COLOMBO	CAPO	01/31/2007
OXFORD FCI			PHILADELPHIA		06/18/2007
TALLADEGA FCI			ROCHESTER		01/01/2008
TERMINAL ISLAND FCI			ROCHESTER		01/03/2008
FAIRTON FCI			ROCHESTER		01/17/2008
PETERSBURG FCI	RUGGIANO, ANTHONY		GAMBINO	SOLDIER	02/01/2008
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	PONTANI, ALBERT		PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	04/08/2008
MEMPHIS FCI			ROCHESTER		07/14/2008
MEMPHIS FCI			NEW ENGLAND		01/12/2009
JESUP FCI			GAMBINO		11/16/2009
LEAVENWORTH USP	ANGIULO, GENNARO JOSEPH		NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/16/2010
MEMPHIS FCI			GAMBINO		05/28/2010
EL RENO FCI			PHILADELPHIA		05/03/2011
SCHUYLKILL FCI			PHILADELPHIA		06/15/2011
MILAN FCI	RUSSOTTI, SAMUEL JOSEPH		ROCHESTER	BOSS	06/27/2011
MEMPHIS FCI			PHILADELPHIA		08/22/2011
FLORENCE FCI (MED)	SCAFIDI, SALVATORE DINO		PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	09/03/2011
OXFORD FCI	CATALANO, SALVATORE		BONANNO	SOLDIER	12/15/2012
WSP			PHILADELPHIA		05/22/2013

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE		LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
MCKEAN FCI	PORTER, CHARLES JOHN		PITTSBURGH	SOLDIER	09/09/2014
LOMPOC USP			PHILADELPHIA		09/21/2014
LEWISBURG USP			PHILADELPHIA		05/04/2015
LEAVENWORTH USP			GENOVESE		06/01/2015
TERRE HAUTE USP			COLOMBO		08/24/2016
TERRE HAUTE USP			GAMBINO		06/04/2018
EL RENØ FCI			GAMBINO		06/12/2018
OXFORD FCI			NEW ENGLAND		05/17/2019
LOMPOC USP			LUCHESI		10/13/2032
TERRE HAUTE USP	TESTA, JOSEPH CHARLES JR		LUCHESI	SOLDIER	10/25/2032
MARION USP	SCARFO, NICODEMO DOMINICK		PHILADELPHIA	BOSS	01/07/2033
LOMPOC USP	PERSICO, CARMINE JOHN JR		COLOMBO	BOSS	10/16/2043
OXFORD FCI			LUCHESI		10/12/2044
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	CORALLO, ANTONIO		LUCHESI	INACTIVE	10/23/2044
LEWISBURG USP			GENOVESE		01/19/2047
LEAVENWORTH USP			GENOVESE		06/21/2049
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	SANTORA, SALVATORE ANTHONY		LUCHESI	UNDERBOSS	07/14/2053
HOME DETENTION	PICCIRILLO, RALPH (2)		COLOMBO	SOLDIER	3/1/94 (APPROX)
TERRE HAUTE USP			BONANNO		LIFE
LEAVENWORTH USP			BONANNO		LIFE
MARION USP			CHICAGO		LIFE
LEWISBURG USP	GALLO, JOSEPH CHARLES		CLEVELAND	CAPO	LIFE
NEW YORK MCC			COLOMBO		LIFE
NEW YORK MCC			COLOMBO		LIFE
RIKERS ISLAND	SCARPA, GREGORY		COLOMBO	SOLDIER	LIFE
			COLOMBO		LIFE
MARION USP	GOTTI, JOHN		GAMBINO	BOSS	LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP			GAMBINO		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP			LUCHESI		LIFE
MARIANNA FCI			PHILADELPHIA		LIFE

b6
b7C

INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
		COLOMBO		LIFE
		PHILADELPHIA		
	MARTORANO, RAYMOND ANTHONY	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
		PHILADELPHIA		
	NARDUCCI, FRANK J JR	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
		PHILADELPHIA		
	RICCOBENE, HARRY	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		BONANNO		07/15/1993
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		GAMBINO		08/13/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)	CURCIO, GUS	GENOVESE	SOLDIER	04/20/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		GENOVESE		05/18/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)	VARIO, PETER ROCCO	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	05/21/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		NEW ENGLAND		04/20/1997
ASHLAND FCI		GAMBINO		07/01/1993
BASTROP FCI	CERONE, JOHN PETER	CHICAGO	UNDERBOSS	06/13/2000
BIG SPRING FPC		GAMBINO		03/19/1995
CARVILLE FMC	IACOVETTI, DAVID ROBERT	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	04/24/1994
CARVILLE FMC		GENOVESE		10/03/1997
CHICAGO MCC		CHICAGO		
CHICAGO MCC		CHICAGO		
CHICAGO MCC	INFELISE, ROCCO ERNEST	CHICAGO	CAPO	
EL RENO FCI		COLOMBO		12/11/1996
EL RENO FCI		GAMBINO		06/12/2018
EL RENO FCI		PHILADELPHIA		05/03/2011
ERIE CNTY HOLDING CTR - PRE-TRIAL	SICURELLA, LOUIS JOSEPH	BUFFALO	SOLDIER	
FAIRTON FCI		BONANNO		04/11/1999
FAIRTON FCI		DECAVALCANTE		10/22/2001

b6
b7C

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE		LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
FAIRTON FCI			GAMBINO		03/05/2000
FAIRTON FCI			GENOVESE		04/15/1994
FAIRTON FCI			ROCHESTER		01/17/2008
FLORENCE FCI (MED)	SCAFIDI, SALVATORE DINO		PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	09/03/2011
FORT WORTH FCI	GALLO, JOSEPH NICHOLAS		GAMBINO	INACTIVE	06/22/1995
FORT WORTH FCI			GENOVESE		02/04/1994
FORT WORTH FCI			GENOVESE		09/29/1995
FORT WORTH FCI	CIVELLA, CARL JAMES		KANSAS CITY	INACTIVE	11/21/2002
FORT WORTH FCI			LUCHESI		06/17/1994
FORT WORTH FCI			NEW ENGLAND		07/26/2000
FORT WORTH FCI	GRANITO, SAMUEL SAVINO		NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/08/1999
FORT WORTH FCI	FERRUCCIO, PASQUALE MACRI		PITTSBURGH	SOLDIER	06/06/1994
FORT WORTH FCI			ROCHESTER		12/06/1994
GUMBO - ST. LOUIS COUNTY			ST. LOUIS		
HOME DETENTION	PICCIRILLO, RALPH (2)		COLOMBO	SOLDIER	3/1/94 (APPROX)
HOME DETENTION	SMALDONE, CLARENCE MICHAEL		DENVER	UNDERBOSS	
HOUSE ARREST			NEW ENGLAND		
HOUSE ARREST			PHILADELPHIA		
JESUP FCI			COLOMBO		10/29/1994
JESUP FCI			GAMBINO		11/16/2009
JESUP FCI			PHILADELPHIA		12/04/2001
LA TUNA FCI			LUCHESI		10/28/1995
LEAVENWORTH CAMP			KANSAS CITY		02/07/1995
LEAVENWORTH CAMP			KANSAS CITY		02/27/1996
LEAVENWORTH USP			BONANNO		LIFE
LEAVENWORTH USP			GENOVESE		06/01/2015
LEAVENWORTH USP			GENOVESE		06/21/2049
LEAVENWORTH USP	ANGIULO, GENNARO JOSEPH		NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/16/2010
LEWISBURG USP	GALLO, JOSEPH CHARLES		CLEVELAND	CAPO	LIFE
LEWISBURG USP			COLOMBO		

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b7c

INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
LEWISBURG USP		COLOMBO		12/27/2001
LEWISBURG USP		GENOVESE		01/19/2047
LEWISBURG USP	ZAPPOLA, VINCENT F (2)	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	06/16/1997
LEWISBURG USP		PHILADELPHIA		05/04/2015
LOMPOC USP	PERSICO, CARMINE JOHN JR	COLOMBO	BOSS	10/16/2043
LOMPOC USP		LUCHESI		10/13/2032
LOMPOC USP	RUSSO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	NEW ENGLAND	CONSIGLIERE	10/07/2003
LOMPOC USP		PHILADELPHIA		09/21/2014
LORETTO FCI		GAMBINO		03/04/1995
LORETTO FCI		NEW ENGLAND		10/09/1993
LORETTO FCI		NEW ENGLAND		11/20/1994
LORETTO FCI		ROCHESTER		02/19/1998
LOS ANGELES, STATE	FRANZESE, MICHAEL JOHN	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	08/14/1994
MARIANNA FCI		PHILADELPHIA		LIFE
MARION USP		CHICAGO		LIFE
MARION USP	GOTTI, JOHN	GAMBINO	BOSS	LIFE
MARION USP	SCARFO, NICODEMO DOMINICK	PHILADELPHIA	BOSS	01/07/2033
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		12/21/1993
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		02/11/1999
MCI WALPOLE, MA	LIMONE, PETER JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	
MCKEAN FCI		BONANNO		11/04/1994
MCKEAN FCI	POLIZZI, FRANK	DECAVALCANTE	CAPO	11/20/1998
MCKEAN FCI	MELLI, ANGELO	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	02/12/1996
MCKEAN FCI		GAMBINO		04/16/1998
MCKEAN FCI		LUCHESI		10/24/1997
MCKEAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		06/03/2006
MCKEAN FCI	FAILLA, LOUIS R	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	03/22/2000
MCKEAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		10/04/1998
MCKEAN FCI	PORTER, CHARLES JOHN	PITTSBURGH	SOLDIER	09/09/2014
MCKEAN FCI		ROCHESTER		10/03/1997
MEMPHIS FCI		GAMBINO		05/28/2010

b6
b7c

INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE		LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
MEMPHIS FCI			KANSAS CITY		03/04/2001
MEMPHIS FCI	BIANCO, NICHOLAS LOUIS		NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	11/23/2001
MEMPHIS FCI			NEW ENGLAND		01/12/2009
MEMPHIS FCI			PHILADELPHIA		08/22/2011
MEMPHIS FCI			ROCHESTER		07/14/2008
MILAN FCI	MARANGELLO, NICHOLAS PETER		BONANNO	SOLDIER	08/30/1993
MILAN FCI	PERSICO, ALPHONSE T		COLOMBO	CAPO	05/30/1993
MILAN FCI			ROCHESTER		07/24/1996
MILAN FCI	RUSSOTTI, SAMUEL JOSEPH		ROCHESTER	BOSS	06/27/2011
MORGANTOWN FCI			DETROIT		07/22/1994
NEW YORK MCC			BONANNO		
NEW YORK MCC			COLOMBO		LIFE
NEW YORK MCC			COLOMBO		LIFE
NEW YORK MCC			GAMBINO		
NEW YORK MCC	GAMBINO, JOEY		GAMBINO	SOLDIER	
NEW YORK MCC			GAMBINO		
NEW YORK MCC			LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC			LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC			LUCHESI		
NYS EASTERN CORR FACILITY			GENOVESE		
NYS HUDSON COUNTY CORR FACILITY			GENOVESE		
NYS WALKILL CORR FACILITY			GENOVESE		
OTISVILLE FCI			DECAVALCANTE		08/22/1998
OTISVILLE FCI	MASOTTO, THOMAS J		GAMBINO	SOLDIER	
OTISVILLE FCI			GENOVESE		07/04/1993
OXFORD FCI	CATALANO, SALVATORE		BONANNO	SOLDIER	12/15/2012
OXFORD FCI			LUCHESI		10/12/2044
OXFORD FCI			NEW ENGLAND		05/17/2019
OXFORD FCI			PHILADELPHIA		06/18/2007

b6
b7C

INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
PETERSBURG FCI		COLOMBO		08/29/1993
PETERSBURG FCI	FRANZESE, JOHN	COLOMBO	CAPO	04/22/1994
PETERSBURG FCI	SCARPATI, ANTHONY JOSEPH	COLOMBO	CAPO	01/31/2007
PETERSBURG FCI	RUGGIANO, ANTHONY	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	02/01/2008
PETERSBURG FCI		NEW ENGLAND		04/23/1999
PETERSBURG FCI		PITTSTON		07/19/2005
PHOENIX FCI		ROCHESTER		01/13/1994
PLYMOUTH HOUSE OF CORR		NEW ENGLAND		
PONDVILLE CORR CTR	GRIECO, LOUIS MICHAEL	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	
RAYBROOK FCI		LUCHESI		06/05/1996
RAYBROOK FCI	ANGIULO, DONATO FRANCIS	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	10/07/1997
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		01/16/1999
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/22/2001
RAYBROOK FCI		ROCHESTER		11/21/1995
RIKERS ISLAND	SCARPA, GREGORY	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	LIFE
ROCHESTER FMC	AIUPPA, JOSEPH JOHN	CHICAGO	CONSIGLIERE	01/18/2005
ROCHESTER FMC		CHICAGO		04/11/1997
ROCHESTER FMC		GENOVESE		04/21/1996
ROCHESTER FMC		GENOVESE		11/02/2006
ROCHESTER FMC		LUCHESI		12/09/1993
ROCHESTER FMC	PATRIARCA, RAYMOND JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	04/09/1997
ROCHESTER FMC		PHILADELPHIA		05/10/2006
ROCHESTER FMC		ST. LOUIS		04/25/1995
SANDSTONE FCI		GAMBINO		09/17/1993
SANDSTONE FCI		NEW ENGLAND		09/03/1995
SANDSTONE FCI		ROCHESTER		01/22/1994
SCHUYLKILL FCI		BONANNO		05/20/1999
SCHUYLKILL FCI		GAMBINO		05/30/1996
SCHUYLKILL FCI		LUCHESI		06/05/1996
SCHUYLKILL FCI		PHILADELPHIA		06/15/2011

b6
b7C

INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
SEAGOVILLE FCI	CIVELLA, ANTHONY THOMAS	KANSAS CITY	BOSS	07/08/1996
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	LAPIETRA, ANGELO	CHICAGO	CAPO	05/21/1995
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	CORALLO, ANTONIO	LUCHESI	INACTIVE	10/23/2044
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	SANTORA, SALVATORE ANTHONY	LUCHESI	UNDERBOSS	07/14/2053
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	ZANNINO, ILARIO ANTONIO MARIA	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	01/13/2005
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	PONTANI, ALBERT	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	04/08/2008
STATE PRISON (PA)		PHILADELPHIA		
TALLADEGA FCI		COLOMBO		07/30/1994
TALLADEGA FCI		ROCHESTER		01/01/2008
TERMINAL ISLAND FCI		ROCHESTER		01/03/2008
TERRE HAUTE USP		BONANNO		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP	INDELICATO, ANTHONY (2)	BONANNO	SOLDIER	11/15/1997
TERRE HAUTE USP	SINITO, THOMAS JAMES	CLEVELAND	CAPO	05/15/1997
TERRE HAUTE USP		COLOMBO		08/24/2016
TERRE HAUTE USP	SCARPA, GREG JR	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	10/14/2002
TERRE HAUTE USP		GAMBINO		06/04/2018
TERRE HAUTE USP		GAMBINO		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP		GAMBINO		01/11/2004
TERRE HAUTE USP		LUCHESI		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP	TESTA, JOSEPH CHARLES JR	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	10/25/2032
TEXARKANA FCI		COLOMBO		06/14/1993
TEXARKANA FCI		ROCHESTER		08/03/1993
THREE RIVERS FCI		GENOVESE		08/03/2001
UNION COUNTY JAIL		NEW ENGLAND		
WSP		GAMBINO		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		05/22/2013
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		

b6
b7C

BONANNO

b6
b7C

		TERRE HAUTE USP – LIFE
ASARO, ANDREW	SOLDIER	
ASARO, VINCENT ANGELO	SOLDIER	
BONACCI, ANTHONY RICHARD	SOLDIER	
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT	SOLDIER	
BONVENTRE, JOHN (2)	SOLDIER	
CALABRO, ANTHONY JOHN	SOLDIER	
CATALANO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	OXFORD FCI – 12/15/2012
		NEW YORK MCC
		SCHUYLKILL FCI – 5/20/1999
		FAIRTON FCI – 4/11/1999
		MCKEAN FCI – 11/4/1994
COSOLETO, PASQUALE	SOLDIER	
DEMARINIS, ALPHONSE	SOLDIER	

BONANNO

b6
b7C

			ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) - 7/15/1993
EMBARRATO, ALFRED JAMES	CAPO		
ESPOSITO, ANTHONY FRANK JR.	SOLDIER		
GIGLIO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER		
INDELICATO, ANTHONY (2)	SOLDIER		TERRE HAUTE USP - 11/15/1997
INDELICATO, JOSEPH B	SOLDIER		
LINO, ROBERT JR	SOLDIER		
MAIORINO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER		
MARANGELLO, NICHOLAS PETER	SOLDIER		MILAN FCI - 8/30/1993
MONTELEONE, PETER	SOLDIER		

BONANNO

b6
b7C

66
67
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88

NAVARRA, FRANCESCO	SOLDIER	
		LEAVENWORTH USP – LIFE
POLLASTRINO, ARMONDO	SOLDIER	
SCIASCIA, GERLANDO	SOLDIER	
SPERÓ, ANTHONY	ACTING BOSS	
TOZZI, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
VITALE, SAL A	UNDERBOSS	

BUFFALO

b6
b7C

AGRO, IGNAZZIO	SOLDIER	
BILLITERI, ALBERT MARIO	SOLDIER	
BORELLI, FELIX JOSEPH	INACTIVE	
BRIANDI, PAUL A	SOLDIER	
CANAROZZO, VICTOR JR	INACTIVE	
CARDINALE, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
CASSARO, CHARLES ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
FRANGIAMORE, SALVATORE	INACTIVE	
LADUCA, JAMES VINCENT	SOLDIER	
MICELI, GAETANO ALEXANDER	CAPO	
MONTANA, CHARLES ANGELO	INACTIVE	
PAPALIA, JOHN JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
PELLI, FRANK DANIEL	INACTIVE	

BUFFALO

b6
b7C

34
35
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49

POLITANO, PASQUALE FRANK	SOLDIER	
RANDACCIO, FRED GABRIEL	SOLDIER	
RANDACCIO, VICTOR EMANUEL	SOLDIER	
RIZZO, NICHOLAS ANTHONY	INACTIVE	
ROSATO, JOSEPH PAUL	SOLDIER	
SANSANESE, DANIEL G JR	SOLDIER	
SCRO, VINCENT ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
SICURELLA, LOUIS JOSEPH	SOLDIER	ERIE CNTY HOLDING CTR PRE-TRIAL
TODARO, JOSEPH EDWARD SR	BOSS	

CHICAGO

1	AIUPPA, JOSEPH JOHN	CONSIGLIERE	ROCHESTER FMC - 1/18/2005
2	ANGELINI, DONALD JOHN	SOLDIER	
3			
4			CHICAGO MCC
5			
6	CALABRESE, FRANK JAMES	SOLDIER	
7	CARLISI, SAMUEL ANTHONY	BOSS	CHICAGO MCC
8	CARUSO, FRANK MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
9	CENTRACCHIO, ANTHONY T.	CAPO	
10	CERONE, JAMES SAMUEL	SOLDIER	
11	CERONE, JOHN PETER	UNDERBOSS	BASTROP FCI - 6/13/2000
12	CHIARAMONTE, ANTHONY NICHOLAS	SOLDIER	
13			
14	CORTINA, DOMINIC PETER	SOLDIER	
15			
16	COZZO, SAM WILLIAM	SOLDIER	
17			
18	DARCO, JOHN SR.	SOLDIER	
19			CHICAGO MCC
20			
21	DIFORTI, JAMES A.	SOLDIER	
22			
23	GIOVENCO, AUGUST	SOLDIER	
24			
25	GULOTTA, SEBASTIAN JOHN	SOLDIER	
26	INFELISE, ROCCO ERNEST	CAPO	CHICAGO MCC
27	LAMANTIA, JOSEPH FRANK	SOLDIER	
28	LAPIETRA, ANGELO	CAPO	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP - 5/21/1995
29	LAPIETRA, JAMES	SOLDIER	
30	LOMBARDO, JOSEPH	CAPO	
31			
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b6
b7C

CHICAGO

34	MESSINO, WILLIAM JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
35	MONTELEONE, JOHN	UNDERBOSS	
36			
37			ROCHESTER FMC -- 4/11/1997
38			
39	PILOTTO, ALFRED J.	CAPO	
40	PONTO, PHILLIP EMIL	SOLDIER	
41	ROTI, FRED BRUNO	SOLDIER	
42			
43	SPADAVECCHIO, JOSEPH DOMINIC	SOLDIER	
44			
45			MARION USP -- LIFE (4/2/63?)
46	VINCE, CHARLES F.	SOLDIER	
47			
48			

b6
b7C

CLEVELAND

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7

GALLO, JOSEPH CHARLES	CAPO	LEWISBURG USP – LIFE
LIBERATORE, ANTHONY DOMINIC	CAPO	
LONARDO, ANGELO ANTHONY	INACTIVE	WSP
RANDAZZO, STEFANO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
SINITO, THOMAS JAMES	CAPO	TERRE HAUTE USP – 5/15/1997

b6
b7C

June 1, 1993

COLOMBO

b6
b7C

1	ABBATEMARCO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
2			LEWISBURG USP
3	ALOI, VINCENZO	ACTING CONSIGLIERE	
4	AMATO, JOSEPH A (3)	SOLDIER	
5			NEW YORK MCC – LIFE
6			
7			
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9			
10			
11			
12	CACACE, JOEL J	CAPO	
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18	CLEMENZA, FRED	SOLDIER	
19	CLEMENZA, JAMES V	INACTIVE	
20			
21	CLEMENZA, JIMMY	SOLDIER	
22			PETERSBURG FCI – 8/29/1993
23			
24	COLOMBO, JOSEPH JR	SOLDIER	
25	CUTOLO, WILLIAM	CAPO	
26			
27			
28	DELLO, LEONARD GEORGE	INACTIVE	
29			
30			LEWISBURG USP – 12/27/2001
31			TEXARKANA FCI – 6/14/1993
32	DIMATTEO, PASQUALE	SOLDIER	
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		JESUP FCI -- 10/29/1994
FRANZESE, JOHN	CAPO	PETERSBURG FCI -- 4/22/1994
FRANZESE, MICHAEL JOHN	SOLDIER	LOS ANGELES SO -- 8/14/1994
FUSCO, FRANK RICHARD	INACTIVE	
FUSCO, JOSEPH S	SOLDIER	
FUSCO, SALVATORE JOSEPH	CAPO	
		TERRE HAUTE USP -- 8/24/2016
LAPONZINA, ERNEST	INACTIVE	
LOCICERO, BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS	SOLDIER	
LOCICERO, CHARLES ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
LOCICERO, FRANK A	SOLDIER	
LOMBARDINO, PAUL L	SOLDIER	
LOMBARDINO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
MAGLIOCCO, AMBROSE	SOLDIER	
MAGLIOCCO, ANTONIO SR	SOLDIER	
MAGLIOCCO, GENE	SOLDIER	
MELIA, FRANK (4)	SOLDIER	
MIRAGLIA, ROCCO	SOLDIER	

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MONTELEONE, JOSEPH F	SOLDIER	
		EL RENO FCI – 12/11/1996
MUSACCHIO, FRANK	INACTIVE	
		NEW YORK MCC – LIFE
PERAINO, ANTHONY JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
PERITORE, SALVATORE	INACTIVE	
PERSICO, ALPHONSE T	CAPO	MILAN FCI – 5/30/1993
PERSICO, CARMINE JOHN JR	BOSS	LOMPOC USP – 10/16/2043
PICCIRILLO, RALPH	SOLDIER	
PICCIRILLO, RALPH (2)	SOLDIER	HOME DETENTION – 10 MO (5/93)
PROFACI, SALVATORE JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
RIZZO, NICKY	SOLDIER	
ROSSILO, PHILIP	SOLDIER	
		TALLADEGA FCI – 7/30/1994

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¹ He is most commonly known as Anthony Russo.

COLOMBO

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SAPONARO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
SAVINO, MICHAEL A	SOLDIER	
SCARPA, GREG JR	SOLDIER	TERRE HAUTE USP – 10/14/2002
SCARPA, GREGORY	SOLDIER	RIKERS ISLAND -- LIFE
SCARPATI, ANTHONY JOSEPH	CAPO	PETERSBURG FCI – 1/31/2007
SCIANNA, ANTHONY GABRIEL	ACTING CAPO	
SCIANNA, JAMES VINCENT	SOLDIER	
SCOPO, JOSEPH	ACTING UNDERBOSS	
SCOPO, RALPH J JR	SOLDIER	
SESSA, CARMINE	CONSIGLIERE	
		LIFE
TROPIANO, GEORGE	SOLDIER	
YACOVELLI, JOSEPH	INACTIVE	

DECAVALCANTE

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COLLETTI, JOSEPH (2)		SOLDIER	
DECAVALCANTE, SIMONE RIZZO		BOSS	
IPPOLITO, JOSEPH A		SOLDIER	
MAJURI, FRANK		CAPO	
POLIZZI, FRANK		CAPO	MCKEAN FCI – 11/20/1998
RIGGI, EMANUEL P.		CAPO	
			OTISVILLE FCI – 8/22/1998
RIGGI, JOHN J JR		SOLDIER	
			FAIRTON FCI – 10/22/2001

June 1, 1993

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SMALDONE, CLARENCE MICHAEL	UNDERBOSS	HOME DETENTION
SMALDONE, CLYDE GEORGE	INACTIVE	

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June 1, 1993

DETROIT

1	BAGNASCO, SAMUEL WILLIAM	SOLDIER	
2	BARBARA, JOSEPH MARIO JR	SOLDIER	
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5	CORRADO, ANTHONY JOSEPH	CAPO	
6			
7	CORRADO, PETER JACK	SOLDIER	
8	GIACALONE, ANTHONY DOMINIC	SOLDIER	
9	GIACALONE, ANTHONY JOSEPH SR	CAPO	
10			MORGANTOWN FCI - 7/22/1994
11			
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17	MELI, VINCENT ANGELO	SOLDIER	
18			
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21	QUASARANO, RAFFAELE	SOLDIER	
22			
23	TOCCO, ANTHONY JOSEPH	CAPO	
24			
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28	ZERILLI, ANTHONY JOSEPH	UNDERBOSS	

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June 1, 1993

GAMBINO

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1	ACCARDI, ANTHONY SR	SOLDIER	
2			
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4			JESUP FCI - 11/16/2009
5			
6	AMATO, FRANK PAUL	INACTIVE	
7	AMATO, VINCENT	INACTIVE	
8	AMATO, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
9	AMENDOLACE, WILLIAM	SOLDIER	
10	ANASTASIO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
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17	AURELLO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
18	AVITABILE, LOUIS ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
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20	BARRANCA, FRANCESCO JAMES	SOLDIER	
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23	BERNARDO, JOHN	INACTIVE	
24			NEW YORK MCC
25			
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27	BONFRISCO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
28			
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31	BOVE, MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
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33	BRANCATO, JOSEPH (3)	SOLDIER	

GAMBINO

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CAIAZZO, MICHAEL SR	SOLDIER	
CARMINATI, ANTHONY	CAPO	
		TERRE HAUTE USP - 6/4/2018
CASTORE, DOMINICK	SOLDIER	
CATALANO, MICHAEL VINCENT	SOLDIER	
CICCONE, ANTHONY (2)	CAPO	
CORBI, JOSEPH NUNZIO	INACTIVE	
CORRAO, AUGUSTUS	SOLDIER	
CORRAO, JOSEPH VINCENT	CAPO	
CORRAO, VINCENT (3)	SOLDIER	
CORSARO, SAMUEL LOUIS	SOLDIER	
COTTONE, WILLIAM CHARLES	SOLDIER	
CRAPANZANO, PASQUALE SR	SOLDIER	
CRAPANZANO, ROBERT L	SOLDIER	
CUOMO, MATTHEW JOSEPH	INACTIVE	
CUSIMANO, ANTHONY R	SOLDIER	
DALESSIO, JOHN (2)	SOLDIER	
DAPOLITO, FRANK ROBERT	CAPO	

GAMBINO

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DEFILIPPO, LOUIS MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
DEGREGORIO, JOHN J	SOLDIER	
DELMONICO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
FAILLA, JAMES JOHN	CAPO	
FARINELLA, JOSEPH NICHOLAS	SOLDIER	
FATICO, DANIEL	SOLDIER	
FIGLIO, CARMINE	SOLDIER	
FIGLIO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
FRANCO, JOSEPH (3)	SOLDIER	
GALLO, JOSEPH CARL	SOLDIER	
GALLO, JOSEPH NICHOLAS	INACTIVE	FORT WORTH FCI - 6/22/1995
GAMBINO, GIUSEPPE (38)	SOLDIER	
GAMBINO, JOEY	SOLDIER	NEW YORK MCC
		NEW YORK MCC
		MEMPHIS FCI - 5/28/2010

GAMBINO

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GIORDANO, JOSEPH (4)	SOLDIER	
		EL RENO FCI – 6/12/2018
GOTTI, JOHN	BOSS	MARION USP – LIFE
GOTTI, JOHN A	CAPO	
		WSP
GRILLO, LEONARD (2)	INACTIVE	
IACOVETTI, DAVID ROBERT	SOLDIER	CARVILLE FMC – 4/24/1994
IGNIZIO, JOHN BATTISTA	INACTIVE	
JULIANO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
LAFORTE, JOSPEH SR	SOLDIER	
LAGANA, DOMINICK JOHN	SOLDIER	
		TERRE HAUTE USP – LIFE
LOMBARDI, JOSEPH JOHN	SOLDIER	
LOMBARDOZZI, PAUL	SOLDIER	
LOPORTO, EMANUELE RALPH	SOLDIER	
LOSCALZO, FILIPPO	SOLDIER	

GAMBINO

133	MANFREDI, JOSEPH ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
134			TERRE HAUTE USP – 1/11/2004
135	MANNINO, SAMUEL JOHN	SOLDIER	
136			
137	MARINO, JOSEPH MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
138			
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140	MASOTTO, THOMAS J	SOLDIER	OTISVILLE FCI
141	MASTROMARINO, CONSTANTINE	SOLDIER	
142			
143			ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) – 8/13/1995
144	MELLI, ANGELO	SOLDIER	MCKEAN FCI – 2/12/1996
145			
146	MESSINA, JOSEPH (5)	SOLDIER	
147			BIG SPRING FPC – 3/19/1995
148			
149	MORANO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
150			
151			
152			LORETTO FCI – 3/4/1995
153	MOSCA, RALPH	CAPO	
154			
155	PALMISANO, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
156	PANNIZZO, FRANCESCO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
157			MCKEAN FCI – 4/16/1998
158	PASQUA, FRANK ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
159	PENOSI, GUIDO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
160	PERFETTI, PHILIP	SOLDIER	
161	PIACENTI, PETER JOHN	SOLDIER	
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165			SCHUYLKILL FCI – 5/30/1996

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GAMBINO

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		SANDSTONE FCI -- 9/17/1993
RICCO, ANGELO	SOLDIER	
RICCOBONO, JOHN	SOLDIER	
RICHICHI, NATALE	CAPO	
RIZZO, JOHN ANTHONY JR	SOLDIER	
RUGGIANO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	PETERSBURG FCI -- 2/1/2008
RUMORE, LOUIS	SOLDIER	
SALICA, LOUIS	SOLDIER	
SANTORO, JOHN	SOLDIER	
SANTORO, JOHN (2)	SOLDIER	
SARULLO, VINCENT FRANK	SOLDIER	
SCALA, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
SCIASCIA, JOHN	INACTIVE	
SCOTTO, ANTHONY MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
SERRAO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
SERU, ALBERT	SOLDIER	
SILESI, JOSEPH ALBERT	INACTIVE	
		FAIRTON FCI -- 3/5/2000
TAMBONE, PETER SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
TETI, FELICE	SOLDIER	

GAMBINO

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TORTORELLA, PETER	SOLDIER	
TRAINA, MARIO S	CAPO	
		ASHLAND FCI – 7/1/1993
YACONO, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
ZACCARIA, PAUL ROBERT	SOLDIER	
ZAPPI, ANTHONY MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
ZINGARO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	

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GENOVESE

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1	ALO, VINCENT JAMES	CAPO	
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3	ARDITO, JOHN GREGORY	CAPO	
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5	BALZO, GAETANO	SOLDIER	
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8	BARRA, MORRIS	SOLDIER	
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11	BENEDETTO, LUIGI	SOLDIER	
12	BENZOLA, ANDREW JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
13	BLANCHI, ROBERT	SOLDIER	
14			LEAVENWORTH USP - 6/1/2015
15			
16	BRUNO, ADOLFO MARIO	SOLDIER	
17			NYS EASTERN CORR FACILITY
18	CACCIATORE, FRANK	SOLDIER	
19			
20	CALABRESE, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
21			CARVILLE FMC - 10/3/1997
22			
23	CAPUTO, VINCENT	SOLDIER	
24			
25	CATENA, GERARDO	INACTIVE	
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32	CONDO, FRANK JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
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GENOVESE

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CONIGLIO, BENEDETTO	SOLDIER	
CONTE, RALPH	SOLDIER	
COPPOLA, MICHAEL JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
CRISCUOLO, ALFRED	SOLDIER	
CURCIO, GUS	SOLDIER	ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) -- 4/20/1995
DEFEO, PETER A (2)	CAPO	
		FAIRTON FCI -- 4/15/1994
DEMARTINO, BENJAMIN SR	SOLDIER	
DOTO, JOSEPH MICHAEL JR	SOLDIER	
FACCHIANO, ALBERT JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
FALGIANO, SABATO	SOLDIER	
		FORT WORTH FCI -- 2/4/1994
		ROCHESTER FMC -- 4/21/1996

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GENOVESE

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67			LEWISBURG USP – 1/19/2047
68			
69	GENESE, PASQUALE	SOLDIER	
70	GENTILE, ENRICO LOUIS	SOLDIER	
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72	GERARDO, JOSEPH FRANK	SOLDIER	
73	GIACALONE, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
74	GIGANTE, MARIO RALPH	SOLDIER	
75			
76	GIGANTE, VINCENT LOUIS	BOSS	
77			ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) – 5/18/1995
78	GRIECO, ORLANDO	SOLDIER	
79	GUIDO, ALFRED	SOLDIER	
80			FORT WORTH FCI – 9/29/1995
81			
82	IDA, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
83	IZZI, RUDOLPH ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
84	LAIETTA, GERALD	SOLDIER	
85	LANZA, ANTHONY	CAPO	
86	LAPI, ANGELO JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
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88	LAURO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
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92	MAIONE, MICHAEL LOUIS	SOLDIER	
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95			ROCHESTER FMC – 11/2/2006
96			
97			LEAVENWORTH USP – 6/21/2049
98	MARCHIONE, JOSEPH PAUL	SOLDIER	
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GENOVESE

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MASIELLO, JOHN ANTHONY SR	SOLDIER	
		OTISVILLE FCI – 7/4/1993
MOGAVERO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
MONACO, FELIX JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
NAPURANO, SALVATORE D	SOLDIER	
NOTO, PHILIP	SOLDIER	
		NYS WALKILL CORR FACILITY
		NYS HUDSON COUNTY CORR FACILITY
PARISI, CAMILLO	SOLDIER	
PECORA, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
PELLEGRINO, CARMINE	SOLDIER	
PERRONE, MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
PRINCIPE, AMATO	SOLDIER	
PRISCO, RUDOLPH	SOLDIER	
		THREE RIVERS FCI – 08/03/2001

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GENOVESE

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ROMANELLI, MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
SABATO, GIUSEPPE	SOLDIER	
SALERNO, ANTHONY (3)	SOLDIER	
SANFRATELLO, THOMAS ANTONIO	INACTIVE	
SANTO, FRANCIS CHARLES	SOLDIER	
SCHIPANI, JOSEPH FRANCIS	SOLDIER	
SCIBELLI, ANTHONY C	SOLDIER	
SCIBELLI, FRANCESCO JOSEPH	CAPO	
SERPICO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
SERPICO, RALPH (2)	SOLDIER	
SMURRA, WILLIAM	SOLDIER	
SPINELLI, JERRY	ACTING CAPO	
SPIRITO, JOSEPH FRANK	SOLDIER	
STASSI, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
STOPPELLI, JOHN	SOLDIER	
TORINO, ANTHONY L	SOLDIER	
TRANGHESE, FELIX LOUIS	SOLDIER	
TUZZO, CHARLES R	ACTING CAPO	
VICARO, RALPH	SOLDIER	
ZITO, JOSEPH (2)	SOLDIER	

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KANSAS CITY

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BENGIMINA, CHARLES WILLIAM	INACTIVE	
CACIOPPO, CHARLES ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
CACIOPPO, THOMAS JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
CAMMISANO, WILLIAM SR	CONSIGLIERE	
CARROLLO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
CIVELLA, ANTHONY THOMAS	BOSS	SEAGOVILLE FCI – 7/8/1996
CIVELLA, CARL JAMES	INACTIVE	FORT WORTH FCI – 11/21/2002
DELUCA, JOSEPH (2)	INACTIVE	
		MEMPHIS FCI – 3/4/2001
LASCUOLA, MICHAEL	INACTIVE	
		LEAVENWORTH CAMP – 2/7/1995
		LEAVENWORTH CAMP – 2/27/1996

June 1, 1993

LOS ANGELES

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ADAMO, JOSEPH	CAPO	
CACI, VINCENT DOMINIC	CAPO	
DRAGNA, LOUIS THOMAS	SOLDIER	
FRATIANNIO, ALADENA T	INACTIVE	
GELFUSO, LUIGI JR	CAPO	
PINELLI, SALVATORE JAMES	SOLDIER	
POLIZZI, ANGELO	INACTIVE	

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June 1, 1993

LUCHESE

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		LA TUNA FCI – 10/28/1995
		TERRE HAUTE USP – LIFE
		RAYBROOK FCI – 6/5/1996
BELLINO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
BONINA, NICHOLAS	SOLDIER	
BORELLI, FRANK	ACTING CAPO	
		MCKEAN FCI – 10/24/1997
CAPRA, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
		NEW YORK MCC
CASTALDI, SAMUEL	CAPO	
		WSP
CORALLO, ANTONIO	INACTIVE	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP – 10/23/2044

LUCHESE

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34	CUOMO, RALPH MICHAEL	ACTING CAPO	
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37			SCHUYLKILL FCI - 6/5/1996
38			WSP
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46			NEW YORK MCC
47	DICOSTANZO, NICHOLAS G	SOLDIER	
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51			ROCHESTER FMC - 12/9/1993
52	DIPALERMO, JOSEPH	CAPO	
53	DIPIETRO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
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56			OXFORD FCI - 10/12/2044
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64	LĀBARBARA, MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
65	LABARBARA, MICHAEL SEBASTIAN JR	SOLDIER	
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LUCHESI

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LAMELA, JOHN	SOLDIER	
LATELLA, DANIEL JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
LUCHESI, JOSEPH	INACTIVE	
MACALUSO, MARIANO M	ACTING CONSIGLIERE	
		FORT WORTH FCI – 6/17/1994
		NEW YORK MCC
NUCCIO, FRANK JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
NUCCIO, SALVATORE JOHN	SOLDIER	
PERNA, MICHAEL JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
REINA, GIACOMO	SOLDIER	
RICCIARDI, THOMAS ANGELO	SOLDIER	
RUSSO, ANTHONY PETER	SOLDIER	
SANTORA, SALVATORE ANTHONY	UNDERBOSS	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP – 7/14/2053
		LOMPOC USP – 10/13/2032
TESTA, JOSEPH CHARLES JR.	SOLDIER	TERRE HAUTE USP – 10/25/2032

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LUCHESE

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TORTORELLO, ANTHONY	CAPO	
TUSO, CHARLES	SOLDIER	
VARIO, PETER JOHN	SOLDIER	
VARIO, PETER ROCCO	SOLDIER	ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) - 5/12/1995
ZAPPOLA, GEORGE JR	SOLDIER	
ZAPPOLA, VINCENT F (2)	SOLDIER	LEWISBURG USP - 6/16/1997

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MILWAUKEE

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1			
2	BALISTRIERI, JOSEPH PHILLIP	SOLDIER	
3	BALISTRIERI, PETER FRANK	ACTING BOSS	
4	CAMINITI, JOSEPH	CONSIGLIERE	
5	✕ CAPUTO, CARLO	SOLDIER	
6	✕ DANGELO, HARRY	SOLDIER	
7	DISALVO, BENEDETTO M	SOLDIER	
8	DISALVO, COSMO	SOLDIER	
9	GULLO, DOMINIC	SOLDIER	
10	GUMINA, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
11	MARINO, SANTO NICK	SOLDIER	
12	RIZZO, JOSEPH (2)	SOLDIER	
13	SCHIAVO, JAMES JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
14	SEIDITA, SALVATORE JOSEPH	SOLDIER	

June 1, 1993

NEW ENGLAND

1	ANGIULO, DONATO FRANCIS	SOLDIER	RAYBROOK FCI – 10/7/1997
2			FORT WORTH FCI – 7/26/2000
3	ANGIULO, GENNARO JOSEPH	SOLDIER	LEAVENWORTH USP – 5/15/2010
4			
5	ARGENTI, ROCCO JR	SOLDIER	
6			
7	BIANCO, NICHOLAS LOUIS	SOLDIER	MEMPHIS FCI – 11/23/2001
8			
9			MCKEAN FCI – 6/3/2006
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13			ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) – 4/20/1997
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18			PETERSBURG FCI – 4/23/1999
19	FAILLA, LOUIS R	SOLDIER	MCKEAN FCI – 3/22/2000
20			MCI NORFOLK, MA – 12/21/1993
21			MEMPHIS FCI – 1/12/2009
22			
23			
24	FRIZZI, CONO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
25	FUCCILLO, THEODORE	SOLDIER	
26			
27			LORETTO FCI – 10/9/1993
28			
29			LORETTO FCI – 11/20/1994
30	GRANITO, SAMUEL SAVINO	SOLDIER	FORT WORTH FCI – 5/8/1999
31			
32			
33	GRIECO, LOUIS MICHAEL	SOLDIER	PONDVILLE CORR CTR

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NEW ENGLAND

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			SANDSTONE FCI – 9/3/1995
LEONARDO, NICOLA	SOLDIER		
			PLYMOUTH H OF C – AWAITING TRIAL
LIMONE, PETER JOSEPH	SOLDIER		MCI WALPOLE, MA
MARANGELLI, DOMINICK	SOLDIER		
			MCKEAN FCI – 10/4/1998
			UNION COUNTY JAIL
MERCURIO, ANGELO JOSEPH	SOLDIER		
			OXFORD FCI – 5/17/2019
PALMIERI, FREDERICK CARL	SOLDIER		
PATRIARCA, RAYMOND JOSEPH	SOLDIER		ROCHESTER FMC – 4/9/1997
QUINTINA, CHARLES	CONSIGLIERE		
ROMANO, EDWARD J	CAPO		
RUSSO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	CONSIGLIERE		LOMPOC USP – 10/7/2003
			HOUSE ARREST – TRIAL PENDING
			MCI NORFOLK, MA – 2/11/1999
			RAYBROOK FCI – 1/16/1999
TOMASETTA, PHILIP PAUL	SOLDIER		
			RAYBROOK FCI – 7/22/2001
ZANNINO, ILARIO ANTONIO MARIA	SOLDIER		SPRINGFIELD USMCFP – 1/13/2005

PHILADELPHIA

1	ATTANASIO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
2	CAPOZZI, FULVO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
3			
4			WSP
5	CASELLA, ANTHONY	INACTIVE	
6			
7			
8			LEWISBURG USP -- 5/4/2015
9	CIFELLI, NICHOLAS ALFRED	SOLDIER	
10	COSTELLO, CHARLES IGNAZIO	INACTIVE	
11	COSTELLO, JOSEPH JAMES	INACTIVE	
12			WSP
13			
14	FERRANTE, ANTHONY VITO	CAPO	
15			WSP
16			
17			SCHUYLKILL FCI -- 6/15/2011
18			WSP -- 5/22/2013
19			STATE PRISON
20			EL RENO FCI -- 5/3/2011
21			JESUP FCI -- 12/4/2001
22			WSP
23			
24			INCARCERATED
25			
26	MARCONI, GUERINO	SOLDIER	
27	MARTORANO, RAYMOND ANTHONY	SOLDIER	INCARCERATED
28			WSP
29			INCARCERATED
30			WSP
31			MARIANNA FCI -- LIFE
32	NAPOLI, RALPH ALBERT	SOLDIER	
33	NARDUCCI, FRANK J JR	SOLDIER	INCARCERATED -- IN TRANSIT

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PHILADELPHIA

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		INCARCERATED
NICOLETTI, FRANK	INACTIVE	
		HOUSE ARREST
PICCOLO, MICHAEL DOMENIC	INACTIVE	
POLLINA, ANTONIO DOMINICK	INACTIVE	
PONTANI, ALBERT	SOLDIER	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP - 4/8/2008
		ROCHESTER FMC - 5/10/2006
		MEMPHIS FCI - 8/22/2011
RICCOBENE, HARRY	SOLDIER	INCARCERATED
SCAFIDI, SALVATORE DINO	SOLDIER	FLORENCE FCI (MED) - 9/3/2011
SCALLEAT, JOSEPH SR (3)	SOLDIER	
SCARFO, NICODEMO DOMINICK	BOSS	MARION USP - 1/7/2033
		OXFORD FCI - 6/18/2007
		LOMPOC USP - 9/21/2014

PITTSBURGH

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ADUITORI, DOMINIC ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
AMATO, FRANK DOMINIC JR	SOLDIER	
BAZZANO, JOHN JR	SOLDIER	
FERRUCCIO, PASQUALE MACRI	SOLDIER	FORT WORTH FCI - 6/6/1994
GENOVESE, MICHAEL JAMES	ACTING BOSS	
IMBURGIA, CHARLES	SOLDIER	
PORTER, CHARLES JOHN	SOLDIER	MCKEAN FCI - 9/9/2014
RIPEPI, ANTONIO	CAPO	
SALAMONE, JAMES PAUL	SOLDIER	

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June 1, 1993

PITTSTON

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BUFALINO, RUSSELL ALFRED	BOSS	
		SCHUYLKILL FCI - 7/19/2005
SANTACROSE, ANTHONY ROMA JR	SOLDIER	

June 1, 1993

ROCHESTER

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			TEXARKANA FCI – 8/3/1993
			MCKEAN FCI – 10/3/1997
			MEMPHIS FCI – 7/14/2008
			RAYBROOK FCI – 11/21/1995
			PHOENIX FCI – 1/13/1994
			FAIRTON FCI – 1/17/2008
			MILAN FCI – 7/24/1996
	NOCE, LOUIS JAMES	INACTIVE	
	OLLIS, ANTHONY J	SOLDIER	
			LORETTO FCI – 2/19/1998
			SANDSTONE FCI – 1/22/1994
			TERMINAL ISLAND FCI – 1/3/2008
			TALLADEGA FCI – 1/1/2008
	RUSSOTTI, SAMUEL JOSEPH	BOSS	MILAN FCI – 6/27/2011
	SCIORTINO, PATRICK	INACTIVE	
			FORT WORTH FCI – 12/6/1994
	VALENTI, FRANK JOSPEH	INACTIVE	
	VALENTI, STANLEY PETER	INACTIVE	

June 1, 1993

SAN FRANCISCO

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GENOVESE, FRANK JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
LANZA, JAMES JOSEPH	BOSS	
SCIORTINO, GASPARE ORLANDO	UNDERBOSS	

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June 1, 1993

SAN JOSE

BUFFA, FRANK G	SOLDIER	
MAGGIO, ANTHONY BONEFIELLO	SOLDIER	
MISURACA, PETER JR	SOLDIER	
MULE, PROSPECT SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
PIAZZA, JOSEPH LOUIS	SOLDIER	
SORCE, FRANK FRED	SOLDIER	

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June 1, 1993

ST. LOUIS

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		GUMBO - ST. LOUIS COUNTY
FILIPPELLO, VINCENT	SOLDIER	
		ROCHESTER FMC - 4/25/1995

June 1, 1993

TAMPA

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CACCIATORE, JOHN FAVATA	SOLDIER	
DIECIDUE, FRANCISCO	UNDERBOSS	
LORENZO, SALVATORE JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
SCAGLIONE, STEVE SALVATO	SOLDIER	
TRAFFICANTE, ENRICO	SOLDIER	
TRAFFICANTE, SALVATORE CACCIATORE	SOLDIER	

June 1, 1993

TUCSON

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BONANNO, JOSEPH SR

INACTIVE

2

NOTARO, PETER JOSEPH

INACTIVE

June 1, 1993

AIRTEL

7/19/93

Director, FBI

ADIC, New York (20)
SACs, Albany (4)
Atlanta (5)
Baltimore (6)
Boston (10)
Buffalo (4)
Charlotte (4)
Chicago (10)
Cleveland (6)
Denver (4)
Detroit (6)
Honolulu (2)
Houston (6)
Jackson (2)
Jacksonville (2)
Kansas City (4)
Las Vegas (4)
Los Angeles (6)
Louisville (2)
Memphis (2)
Miami (8)
✓Milwaukee (4)
Mobile (2)
Newark (10)
New Haven (4)
New Orleans (4)
Norfolk (4)
Oklahoma City (2)

Philadelphia (8)
Phoenix (4)
Pittsburgh (4)
Portland (2)
Richmond (4)
Sacramento (2)
St. Louis (4)
San Diego (4)
San Francisco (10)
San Juan (4)
Seattle (2)
Tampa (4)
Legats Athens (3)
Bern (4)
Bogota (4)
Bonn (4)
Bridgetown (4)
Brussels (4)
Canberra (4)
London (4)
Madrid (4)
Montevideo (4)
Ottawa (6)
Paris (2)
Rome (8)
Vienna (4)

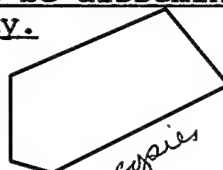
LA COSA NOSTRA (LCN)
MEMBERSHIP BOOKLET
JUNE, 1993

Enclosed for each receiving Field Office and Legat, are copies of a report listing the current LCN membership of the 25 LCN Families recognized in the United States. This report is for FBI internal use only, and cannot be disseminated outside the FBI, without prior FBIHQ authority.

Enclosures



Copies to SAs



Two remaining copies in # 4's office

92-262-2452

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

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Airtel to ADIC, New York, et al;
RE: LA COSA NOSTRA MEMBERSHIP BOOKLET

During April, 1993, the FBI sponsored an International Conference on Italian Organized Crime (IOC). This conference was attended by over ten countries with documented LCN and IOC presence. Also in attendance were 14 Legal Attaches and representatives of ten FBI field divisions.

One suggestion which was made during the course of this conference was to prepare a listing of known LCN members in the United States. Provided in the enclosed report is a listing of LCN membership by LCN Family, as well as an alphabetical listing, with an index, to indicate family membership. The date of birth of each LCN member, when available, has also been provided.

This listing was compiled by Intelligence Research Specialist [redacted] La Cosa Nostra/Italian Organized Crime/Labor Unit, Organized Crime/Drug Operations Section #2, FBIHQ. Information compiled in this report may be used for FBI investigative lead purposes; however, it is not designed as a compendium of the LCN for any judicial proceedings, nor for dissemination to outside agencies.

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TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTEL

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

DATE: 8/6/93

FROM: Director, FBI (66F-HQ-1052231)

TO: SACs, Albany Louisville
Albuquerque Memphis
Anchorage ✓Milwaukee
Baltimore Mobile
Birmingham New Haven
Buffalo Norfolk
Charlotte Oklahoma City
Cincinnati Omaha
Cleveland Phoenix
Columbia Pittsburgh
Denver Richmond
Detroit Sacramento
El Paso St. Louis
Indianapolis Salt Lake City
Jackson San Antonio
Jacksonville San Diego
Kansas City Springfield
Knoxville Tampa
Little Rock
LEGATs, Athens Madrid
Bangkok Manila
Bern Mexico City
Bonn Montevideo
Bridgetown Ottawa
Brussels Panama City
Canberra Paris
London

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AND
ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS STUDY

Enclosure

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Classified by: 10166
Declassify on: OADR
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SSRA-MRA

92-262-2483
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SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 13 1993

Enclosure being routed

LCN MEMBERSHIP COUNTS

LCN FAMILY	MEMBERSHIP	# INCARCERATED ¹	% INCARCERATED
BONANNO	90	9	10.00
BUFFALO	49	2	4.08
CHICAGO	48	11	22.92
CLEVELAND	7	4	57.14
COLOMBO	136	27	19.85
DECAVALCANTE	34	4	11.76
DENVER	3	1	33.33
DETROIT	29	1	3.45
GAMBINO	206	27	13.11
GENOVESE	148	15	10.14
KANSAS CITY	20	5	25.00
LOS ANGELES	17	1	5.88
LUCHESI	109	24	22.02
MILWAUKEE	14	0	0.00
NEW ENGLAND	64	28	43.75
NEW ORLEANS	2	0	0.00
PHILADELPHIA	56	26	46.43
PITTSBURGH	11	2	18.18
PITTSTON	15	1	6.67
ROCHESTER	31	11	35.48
SAN FRANCISCO	4	0	0.00
SAN JOSE	9	0	0.00
ST. LOUIS	10	1	10.00
TAMPA	10	0	0.00
TUCSON	2	0	0.00
TOTAL	1,124	200	17.79

¹ This figure includes those designated as being in the WSP, as they are also considered to be "off the street." This designation can be located in the listing by facility, as well as on the list of the appropriate LCN family.

November 30, 1993

92-262-2488

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
		PHILADELPHIA		
		PHILADELPHIA		
	NARDUCCI, FRANK J JR	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
		PHILADELPHIA		
	RICCOBENE, HARRY	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN)		BONANNO		
CHICAGO MCC	CARLISI, SAMUEL ANTHONY	CHICAGO	BOSS	
CHICAGO MCC		CHICAGO		
CHICAGO MCC	INFELISE, ROCCO ERNEST	CHICAGO	CAPO	
ERIE CNTY HOLDING CTR - PRE-TRIAL	SICURELLA, LOUIS JOSEPH	BUFFALO	SOLDIER	
HOME DETENTION	SMALDONE, CLARENCE MICHAEL	DENVER	UNDERBOSS	
HOUSE ARREST		PHILADELPHIA		
IN TRANSIT	MARTORANO, RAYMOND ANTHONY	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
LEWISBURG USP		DECAVALCANTE		
MCI WALPOLE, MA	LIMONE, PETER JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	
MIAMI MCC		BONANNO		
MIAMI MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC		COLOMBO		
NEW YORK MCC		COLOMBO		
NEW YORK MCC		GAMBINO		
NEW YORK MCC	GAMBINO, JOEY	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	
NEW YORK MCC		GAMBINO		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC	RUSSO, ANTHONY PETER	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	
NYS EASTERN CORR FACILITY		GENOVESE		
NYS WALKILL CORR FACILITY		GENOVESE		

INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
OTISVILLE FCI		LUCHESE		
OTISVILLE FCI		LUCHESE		
PONDVILLE CORR CTR	GRIECO, LOUIS MICHAEL	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	LIBERATORE, ANTHONY DOMINIC	CLEVELAND	CAPO	
STATE PRISON (PA)		PHILADELPHIA		
UNION COUNTY JAIL		NEW ENGLAND		
WSP		GAMBINO		
WSP		GENOVESE		
WSP		LUCHESE		
WSP		LUCHESE		
WSP		LUCHESE		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN)		GAMBINO		12/08/1993
ROCHESTER FMC		LUCHESE		12/09/1993
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		12/21/1993
PHOENIX FCI		ROCHESTER		01/13/1994
SANDSTONE FCI		ROCHESTER		01/22/1994
FORT WORTH FCI		GENOVESE		02/04/1994
HOME DETENTION	PICCIRILLO, RALPH (2)	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	03/01/1994 (APPROX)
OTISVILLE FCI		GAMBINO		03/10/1994
LORETTO FCI		GENOVESE		04/15/1994
PETERSBURG FCI	FRANZESE, JOHN	COLOMBO	CAPO	04/22/1994
CARVILLE FMC	IACOVETTI, DAVID ROBERT	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	04/24/1994
MORGANTOWN FCI	FERRUCCIO, PASQUALE MACRI	PITTSBURGH	SOLDIER	06/06/1994
FORT WORTH FCI		LUCHESE		06/26/1994

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
MORGANTOWN FCI		DETROIT		07/22/1994
PETERSBURG FCI		COLOMBO		07/30/1994
LOS ANGELES, STATE	FRANZESE, MICHAEL JOHN	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	08/14/1994
FORT WORTH FCI		ROCHESTER		08/21/1994
JESUP FCI		COLOMBO		10/08/1994
MCKEAN FCI		BONANNO		11/04/1994
LORETTO FCI		NEW ENGLAND		11/20/1994
LEAVENWORTH CAMP		KANSAS CITY		02/07/1995
MANCHESTER FCI		COLOMBO		03/02/1995
LORETTO FCI		GAMBINO		03/04/1995
BIG SPRING FPC		GAMBINO		03/19/1995
ROCHESTER FMC	CORTINA, DOMINIC PETER	CHICAGO	SOLDIER	04/06/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)	CURCIO, GUS	GENOVESE	SOLDIER	04/20/1995
ROCHESTER FMC		ST. LOUIS		04/25/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		GENOVESE		05/18/1995
ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN)	VARIO, PETER ROCCO	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	05/21/1995
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	LAPIETRA, ANGELO	CHICAGO	CAPO	05/21/1995
FORT WORTH FCI	GALLO, JOSEPH NICHOLAS	GAMBINO	INACTIVE	06/22/1995
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/21/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		GAMBINO		08/13/1995
MILAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		09/03/1995
FORT WORTH FCI		GENOVESE		09/29/1995
BASTROP FCI		LUCHESI		10/28/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		ROCHESTER		11/21/1995
ROCHESTER FMC	ANGELINI, DONALD JOHN	CHICAGO	SOLDIER	11/23/1995
FAIRTON FCI		COLOMBO		12/12/1995
MCKEAN FCI		GAMBINO		02/12/1996
LEAVENWORTH CAMP		KANSAS CITY		02/27/1996

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
LEWISBURG USP		GAMBINO		03/24/1996
ROCHESTER FMC		GENOVESE		04/21/1996
SCHUYLKILL FCI		GAMBINO		05/30/1996
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		LUCHESE		06/05/1996
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		LUCHESE		06/05/1996
SEAGOVILLE FCI	CIVELLA, ANTHONY THOMAS	KANSAS CITY	BOSS	07/08/1996
MILAN FCI		ROCHESTER		07/24/1996
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		08/31/1996
CARVILLE FMC		GENOVESE		01/25/1997
MCKEAN FCI	SINITO, THOMAS JAMES	CLEVELAND	CAPO	04/02/1997
MILAN FCI	PATRIARCA, RAYMOND JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	04/09/1997
ROCHESTER FMC		CHICAGO		04/11/1997
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)		NEW ENGLAND		04/16/1997
OTISVILLE FCI		LUCHESE		06/16/1997
LORETTO FCI		COLOMBO		06/24/1997
PETERSBURG FCI		NEW ENGLAND		08/28/1997
TERRE HAUTE USP	INDELICATO, ANTHONY (2)	BONANNO	SOLDIER	08/30/1997
MCKEAN FCI		BUFFALO		10/02/1997
MCKEAN FCI		ROCHESTER		10/03/1997
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)	ANGIULO, DONATO FRANCIS	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	10/07/1997
MCKEAN FCI		LUCHESE		10/24/1997
FAIRTON FCI		COLOMBO		11/12/1997
LORETTO FCI		ROCHESTER		02/19/1998
MCKEAN FCI		GAMBINO		03/10/1998
OTISVILLE FCI		DECAVALCANTE		08/22/1998
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		01/16/1999
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		02/11/1999
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		COLOMBO		02/13/1999

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
FAIRTON FCI		GAMBINO		03/17/1999
FAIRTON FCI		BONANNO		04/11/1999
PETERSBURG FCI		NEW ENGLAND		04/23/1999
FORT WORTH FCI	GRANTO, SAMUEL SAVINO	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/08/1999
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		BONANNO		05/20/1999
MCKEAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		08/17/1999
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)	POLIZZI, FRANK	DECAVALCANTE	CAPO	10/01/1999
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		COLOMBO		02/26/2000
SCHUYLKILL FCI		COLOMBO		02/27/2000
ROCHESTER FMC	FAILLA, LOUIS R	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	03/22/2000
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP		COLOMBO		03/24/2000
BASTROP FCI	CERONE, JOHN PETER	CHICAGO	UNDERBOSS	06/13/2000
FORT WORTH FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/26/2000
TERRE HAUTE USP		COLOMBO		08/23/2000
MEMPHIS FCI		KANSAS CITY		03/04/2001
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/22/2001
THREE RIVERS FCI		GENOVESE		08/03/2001
MCKEAN FCI		DECAVALCANTE		10/22/2001
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	BIANCO, NICHOLAS LOUIS	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	11/23/2001
JESUP FCI		PHILADELPHIA		12/04/2001
		NEW ENGLAND		05/02/2002
TERRE HAUTE USP	SCARPA, GREG JR	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	09/08/2002
FORT WORTH FCI	CIVELLA, CARL JAMES	KANSAS CITY	INACTIVE	11/21/2002
PETERSBURG FCI		PHILADELPHIA		07/26/2003
LOMPOC USP	RUSSO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	10/07/2003
TERRE HAUTE USP		GAMBINO		01/11/2004
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	ZANNINO, ILARIO ANTONIO MARIA	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	01/13/2005
ROCHESTER FMC	AIUPPA, JOSEPH JOHN	CHICAGO	CONSIGLIERE	01/18/2005
PETERSBURG FCI		PITTSBURGH		07/18/2005

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
ROCHESTER FMC		PHILADELPHIA		05/10/2006
MCKEAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		06/03/2006
ROCHESTER FMC		GENOVESE		11/02/2006
PETERSBURG FCI	SCARPATI, ANTHONY JOSEPH	COLOMBO	CAPO	01/31/2007
MEMPHIS FCI		PHILADELPHIA		06/18/2007
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		COLOMBO		09/16/2007
TERMINAL ISLAND FCI		ROCHESTER		12/13/2007
TALLADEGA FCI		ROCHESTER		01/01/2008
FAIRTON FCI		ROCHESTER		01/17/2008
MEMPHIS FCI		ROCHESTER		07/14/2008
STATE CONVICTION		GAMBINO		01/01/2009 (?)
PHOENIX FCI		NEW ENGLAND		01/12/2009
JESUP FCI		GAMBINO		11/16/2009
LEAVENWORTH USP	ANGIULO, GENNARO JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/16/2010
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)	RUGGIANO, ANTHONY	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	06/10/2010
EL RENO FCI		PHILADELPHIA		05/03/2011
SCHUYLKILL FCI		PHILADELPHIA		06/15/2011
FLORENCE FCI (MED)	SCAFIDI, SALVATORE DINO	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	09/04/2011
LOMPOC USP		PHILADELPHIA		12/07/2011
TUCSON FCI		GAMBINO		12/04/2012
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		05/22/2013
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)		PHILADELPHIA		08/02/2014
MCKEAN FCI		PITTSBURGH		09/09/2014
LEWISBURG USP		PHILADELPHIA		05/04/2015
ATLANTA USP		GENOVESE		06/01/2015
LEAVENWORTH USP	CATALANO, SALVATORE	BONANNO	SOLDIER	02/29/2016
OXFORD FCI		CHICAGO		03/27/2016
TERRE HAUTE USP		COLOMBO		08/24/2016
EL RENO FCI		GAMBINO		06/12/2018

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY PROJECTED RELEASE DATE

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
STATE CONVICTION	CORSARO, SAMUEL LOUIS	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	01/01/2019 (?)
OXFORD FCI		NEW ENGLAND		05/17/2019
LEAVENWORTH USP		GAMBINO		06/25/2019
STATE PRISON (CA.)		LOS ANGELES		01/01/2023 TO LIFE
LOMPOC USP		LUCHESI		10/13/2032
TERRE HAUTE USP	TESTA, JOSEPH CHARLES JR	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	10/25/2032
STATE CONVICTION		GAMBINO		01/01/2033 (?)
MARION USP	SCARFO, NICODEMO DOMINICK	PHILADELPHIA	BOSS	01/07/2033
LOMPOC USP	PERSICO, CARMINE JOHN JR	COLOMBO	BOSS	10/16/2043
OXFORD FCI		LUCHESI		10/12/2044
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	CORALLO, ANTONIO	LUCHESI	INACTIVE	10/23/2044
LEWISBURG USP		GENOVESE		01/19/2047
LEAVENWORTH USP		GENOVESE		06/21/2049
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	SANTORA, SALVATORE ANTHONY	LUCHESI	UNDERBOSS	07/14/2053
ATLANTA USP		COLOMBO		LIFE
ATLANTA USP		COLOMBO		LIFE
LEAVENWORTH USP		BONANNO		LIFE
LEAVENWORTH USP		COLOMBO		LIFE
LEWISBURG USP	GALLO, JOSEPH CHARLES	CLEVELAND	CAPO	LIFE
LOMPOC USP		CHICAGO		LIFE
MARION USP	GOTTI, JOHN	GAMBINO	BOSS	LIFE
RIKERS ISLAND	SCARPA, GREGORY	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP		BONANNO		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP		GAMBINO		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP		LUCHESI		LIFE
NEW YORK MCC	PERSICO, ALPHONSE T	COLOMBO	CAPO	PRETRIAL
NEW YORK MCC	RUSSO, JOSEPH	COLOMBO	ACTING UNDERBOSS	PRETRIAL

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE		LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
			NEW ENGLAND		05/02/2002
			PHILADELPHIA		
			PHILADELPHIA		
	NARDUCCI, FRANK J JR		PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
			PHILADELPHIA		
	RICCOBENE, HARRY		PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			BONANNO		05/20/1999
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			COLOMBO		09/16/2007
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			COLOMBO		02/26/2000
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			COLOMBO		02/13/1999
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)	POLIZZI, FRANK		DECAVALCANTE	CAPO	10/01/1999
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)			GAMBINO		08/13/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)	RUGGIANO, ANTHONY		GAMBINO	SOLDIER	06/10/2010
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)	CURCIO, GUS		GENOVESE	SOLDIER	04/20/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)			GENOVESE		05/18/1995
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			LUCHIESE		06/05/1996
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			LUCHIESE		06/05/1996
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)	ANGIULO, DONATO FRANCIS		NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	10/07/1997
ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW)			NEW ENGLAND		04/16/1997
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			PHILADELPHIA		08/02/2014
ALLENWOOD FCI (MED)			ROCHESTER		11/21/1995
ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN)			BONANNO		

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN)		GAMBINO		12/08/1993
ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN)	VARIO, PETER ROCCO	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	05/21/1995
ATLANTA USP		COLOMBO		LIFE
ATLANTA USP		COLOMBO		LIFE
ATLANTA USP		GENOVESE		06/01/2015
BASTROP FCI	CERONE, JOHN PETER	CHICAGO	UNDERBOSS	06/13/2000
BASTROP FCI		LUCHESI		10/28/1995
BIG SPRING FPC		GAMBINO		03/19/1995
CARVILLE FMC	IACOVETTI, DAVID ROBERT	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	04/24/1994
CARVILLE FMC		GENOVESE		01/25/1997
CHICAGO MCC	CARLISI, SAMUEL ANTHONY	CHICAGO	BOSS	
CHICAGO MCC		CHICAGO		
CHICAGO MCC	INFELISE, ROCCO ERNEST	CHICAGO	CAPO	
EL RENO FCI		GAMBINO		06/12/2018
EL RENO FCI		PHILADELPHIA		05/03/2011
ERIE CNTY HOLDING CTR - PRE-TRIAL	SICURELLA, LOUIS JOSEPH	BUFFALO	SOLDIER	
FAIRTON FCI		BONANNO		04/11/1999
FAIRTON FCI		COLOMBO		11/12/1997
FAIRTON FCI		COLOMBO		12/12/1995
FAIRTON FCI		GAMBINO		03/17/1999
FAIRTON FCI		ROCHESTER		01/17/2008
FLORENCE FCI (MED)	SCAFIDI, SALVATORE DINO	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	09/04/2011
FORT WORTH FCI	GALLO, JOSEPH NICHOLAS	GAMBINO	INACTIVE	06/22/1995
FORT WORTH FCI		GENOVESE		02/04/1994
FORT WORTH FCI		GENOVESE		09/29/1995
FORT WORTH FCI	CIVELLA, CARL JAMES	KANSAS CITY	INACTIVE	11/21/2002
FORT WORTH FCI		LUCHESI		06/26/1994
FORT WORTH FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/26/2000
FORT WORTH FCI	GRANITO, SAMUEL SAVINO	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/08/1999

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
FORT WORTH FCI		ROCHESTER		08/21/1994
HOME DETENTION	PICCIRILLO, RALPH (2)	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	03/01/1994 (APPROX)
HOME DETENTION	SMALDONE, CLARENCE MICHAEL	DENVER	UNDERBOSS	
HOUSE ARREST		PHILADELPHIA		
IN TRANSIT		NEW ENGLAND		
IN TRANSIT	MARTORANO, RAYMOND ANTHONY	PHILADELPHIA	SOLDIER	
JESUP FCI		COLOMBO		10/08/1994
JESUP FCI		GAMBINO		11/16/2009
JESUP FCI		PHILADELPHIA		12/04/2001
LEAVENWORTH CAMP		KANSAS CITY		02/07/1995
LEAVENWORTH CAMP		KANSAS CITY		02/27/1996
LEAVENWORTH USP	CATALANO, SALVATORE	BONANNO	SOLDIER	02/29/2016
LEAVENWORTH USP		BONANNO		LIFE
LEAVENWORTH USP		COLOMBO		LIFE
LEAVENWORTH USP		GAMBINO		06/25/2019
LEAVENWORTH USP		GENOVESE		06/21/2049
LEAVENWORTH USP	ANGIULO, GENNARO JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/16/2010
LEWISBURG USP	GALLO, JOSEPH CHARLES	CLEVELAND	CAPO	LIFE
LEWISBURG USP		DECAVALCANTE		
LEWISBURG USP		GAMBINO		03/24/1996
LEWISBURG USP		GENOVESE		01/19/2047
LEWISBURG USP		PHILADELPHIA		05/04/2015
LOMPOC USP		CHICAGO		LIFE
LOMPOC USP	PERSICO, CARMINE JOHN JR	COLOMBO	BOSS	10/16/2043
LOMPOC USP		LUCHESI		10/13/2032
LOMPOC USP	RUSSO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	10/07/2003
LOMPOC USP		PHILADELPHIA		12/07/2011
LORETTO FCI		COLOMBO		06/24/1997
LORETTO FCI		GAMBINO		03/04/1995
LORETTO FCI		GENOVESE		04/15/1994

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
LORETTO FCI		NEW ENGLAND		11/20/1994
LORETTO FCI		ROCHESTER		02/19/1998
LOS ANGELES, STATE	FRANZESE, MICHAEL JOHN	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	08/14/1994
MANCHESTER FCI		COLOMBO		03/02/1995
MARION USP	GOTTI, JOHN	GAMBINO	BOSS	LIFE
MARION USP	SCARFO, NICODEMO DOMINICK	PHILADELPHIA	BOSS	01/07/2033
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		12/21/1993
MCI NORFOLK, MA		NEW ENGLAND		02/11/1999
MCI WALPOLE, MA	LIMONE, PETER JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	
MCKEAN FCI		BONANNO		11/04/1994
MCKEAN FCI		BUFFALO		10/02/1997
MCKEAN FCI	SINITO, THOMAS JAMES	CLEVELAND	CAPO	04/02/1997
MCKEAN FCI		DECAVALCANTE		10/22/2001
MCKEAN FCI		GAMBINO		02/12/1996
MCKEAN FCI		GAMBINO		03/10/1998
MCKEAN FCI		LUCHESI		10/24/1997
MCKEAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		06/03/2006
MCKEAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		08/17/1999
MCKEAN FCI		PITTSBURGH		09/09/2014
MCKEAN FCI		ROCHESTER		10/03/1997
MEMPHIS FCI		KANSAS CITY		03/04/2001
MEMPHIS FCI		PHILADELPHIA		06/18/2007
MEMPHIS FCI		ROCHESTER		07/14/2008
MIAMI MCC		BONANNO		
MIAMI MCC		LUCHESI		
MILAN FCI		NEW ENGLAND		09/03/1995
MILAN FCI	PATRIARCA, RAYMOND JOSEPH	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	04/09/1997
MILAN FCI		ROCHESTER		07/24/1996
MORGANTOWN FCI		DETROIT		07/22/1994
MORGANTOWN FCI	FERRUCCIO, PASQUALE MACRI	PITTSBURGH	SOLDIER	06/06/1994
NEW YORK MCC		COLOMBO		

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
NEW YORK MCC	PERSICO, ALPHONSE T	COLOMBO	CAPO	PRETRIAL
NEW YORK MCC	RUSSO, JOSEPH	COLOMBO	ACTING UNDERBOSS	PRETRIAL
NEW YORK MCC		COLOMBO		
NEW YORK MCC		GAMBINO		
NEW YORK MCC	GAMBINO, JOEY	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	
NEW YORK MCC		GAMBINO		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC		LUCHESI		
NEW YORK MCC	RUSSO, ANTHONY PETER	LUCHESI	SOLDIER	
NYS EASTERN CORR FACILITY		GENOVESE		
NYS WALKILL CORR FACILITY		GENOVESE		
OTISVILLE FCI		DECAVALCANTE		08/22/1998
OTISVILLE FCI		GAMBINO		03/10/1994
OTISVILLE FCI		LUCHESI		
OTISVILLE FCI		LUCHESI		
OTISVILLE FCI		LUCHESI		06/16/1997
OXFORD FCI		CHICAGO		03/27/2016
OXFORD FCI		LUCHESI		10/12/2044
OXFORD FCI		NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	05/17/2019
PETERSBURG FCI	FRANZESE, JOHN	COLOMBO	CAPO	04/22/1994
PETERSBURG FCI		COLOMBO		07/30/1994
PETERSBURG FCI	SCARPATI, ANTHONY JOSEPH	COLOMBO	CAPO	01/31/2007
PETERSBURG FCI		NEW ENGLAND		04/23/1999
PETERSBURG FCI		NEW ENGLAND		08/28/1997
PETERSBURG FCI		PHILADELPHIA		07/26/2003
PETERSBURG FCI		PITTSBURGH		07/18/2005
PHOENIX FCI		NEW ENGLAND		01/12/2009
PHOENIX FCI		ROCHESTER		01/13/1994

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
PONDVILLE CORR CTR	GRIECO, LOUIS MICHAEL	NEW ENGLAND		
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		08/31/1996
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/21/1995
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		01/16/1999
RAYBROOK FCI		NEW ENGLAND		07/22/2001
RIKERS ISLAND	SCARPA, GREGORY	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	LIFE
ROCHESTER FMC	AIUPPA, JOSEPH JOHN	CHICAGO	CONSIGLIERE	01/18/2005
ROCHESTER FMC	ANGELINI, DONALD JOHN	CHICAGO	SOLDIER	11/23/1995
ROCHESTER FMC	CORTINA, DOMINIC PETER	CHICAGO	SOLDIER	04/06/1995
ROCHESTER FMC		CHICAGO		04/11/1997
ROCHESTER FMC		GENOVESE		04/21/1996
ROCHESTER FMC		GENOVESE		11/02/2006
ROCHESTER FMC		LUCHESI		12/09/1993
ROCHESTER FMC	FAILLA, LOUIS R	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	03/22/2000
ROCHESTER FMC		PHILADELPHIA		05/10/2006
ROCHESTER FMC		ST. LOUIS		04/25/1995
SANDSTONE FCI		ROCHESTER		01/22/1994
SCHUYLKILL FCI		COLOMBO		02/27/2000
SCHUYLKILL FCI		GAMBINO		05/30/1996
SCHUYLKILL FCI		PHILADELPHIA		06/15/2011
SEAGOVILLE FCI	CIVELLA, ANTHONY THOMAS	KANSAS CITY	BOSS	07/08/1996
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	LAPIETRA, ANGELO	CHICAGO	CAPO	05/21/1995
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	LIBERATORE, ANTHONY DOMINIC	CLEVELAND	CAPO	
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP		COLOMBO		03/24/2000
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	CORALLO, ANTONIO	LUCHESI	INACTIVE	10/23/2044
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	SANTORA, SALVATORE ANTHONY	LUCHESI	UNDERBOSS	07/14/2053
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	BIANCO, NICHOLAS LOUIS	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	11/23/2001
SPRINGFIELD USMCFP	ZANNINO, ILARIO ANTONIO MARIA	NEW ENGLAND	SOLDIER	01/13/2005
STATE CONVICTION		GAMBINO		01/01/2033 (?)
STATE CONVICTION	CORSARO, SAMUEL LOUIS	GAMBINO	SOLDIER	01/01/2019 (?)

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INCARCERATED LCN MEMBERS BY FACILITY

FACILITY	INMATE	LCN FAMILY	LCN POSITION	RELEASE
STATE CONVICTION		GAMBINO		01/01/2009 (?)
STATE PRISON (CA.)		LOS ANGELES		01/01/2023 TO LIFE
STATE PRISON (PA)		PHILADELPHIA		
TALLADEGA FCI		ROCHESTER		01/01/2008
TERMINAL ISLAND FCI		ROCHESTER		12/13/2007
TERRE HAUTE USP		BONANNO		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP	INDELICATO, ANTHONY (2)	BONANNO	SOLDIER	08/30/1997
TERRE HAUTE USP		COLOMBO		08/24/2016
TERRE HAUTE USP		COLOMBO		08/23/2000
TERRE HAUTE USP	SCARPA, GREG JR	COLOMBO	SOLDIER	09/08/2002
TERRE HAUTE USP		GAMBINO		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP		GAMBINO		01/11/2004
TERRE HAUTE USP		LUCHESI		LIFE
TERRE HAUTE USP		LUCHESI		10/25/2032
THREE RIVERS FCI		GENOVESE		08/03/2001
TUCSON FCI		GAMBINO		12/04/2012
WSP		GAMBINO		
WSP		GENOVESE		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		LUCHESI		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		05/22/2013
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		
WSP		PHILADELPHIA		

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BONANNO

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		TERRE HAUTE USP – LIFE
ASARO, ANDREW	SOLDIER	
ASARO, VINCENT ANGELO	SOLDIER	
BONACCI, ANTHONY RICHARD	SOLDIER	
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT	SOLDIER	
BONVENTRE, JOHN (2)	SOLDIER	
CALABRO, ANTHONY JOHN	SOLDIER	
CATALANO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	LEAVENWORTH USP – 2/29/2016
		MIAMI MCC
		ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) – 5/20/1999
		FAIRTON FCI – 4/11/1999
		MCKEAN FCI – 11/4/1994
COSOLETO, PASQUALE	SOLDIER	

BONANNO

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33			
34			
35	DEMARINIS, ALPHONSE	SOLDIER	
36			
37			
38			
39	EMBARRATO, ALFRED JAMES	CAPO	
40			
41	ESPOSITO, ANTHONY FRANK JR.	SOLDIER	
42			
43			
44			
45			
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50	GIGLIO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
51			
52			
53			
54	INDELICATO, ANTHONY (2)	SOLDIER	TERRE HAUTE USP -- 8/30/1997
55	INDELICATO, JOSEPH B	SOLDIER	
56			
57			
58	LINO, ROBERT JR	SOLDIER	
59			
60	MAIORINO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
61	MARANGELLO, NICHOLAS PETER	SOLDIER	
62			
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BONANNO

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67	MONTELEONE, PETER	SOLDIER	
68			
69			
70			ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN)
71	NAVARRA, FRANCESCO	SOLDIER	
72			
73			LEAVENWORTH USP - LIFE
74			
75			
76			
77			
78			
79			
80			
81			
82			
83	SCIASCIA, GERLANDO	SOLDIER	
84	SPERO, ANTHONY	ACTING BOSS	
85			
86			
87			
88			
89	VITALE, SAL A	UNDERBOSS	
90			

BUFFALO

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1		
2	AGRO, IGNAZZIO	SOLDIER
3		
4		
5		
6	BILLITERI, ALBERT MARIO	SOLDIER
7	BORELLI, FELIX JOSEPH	INACTIVE
8	BRIANDI, PAUL A	SOLDIER
9	CANAROZZO, VICTOR JR	INACTIVE
10	CARDINALE, SALVATORE	SOLDIER
11	CASSARO, CHARLES ANTHONY	SOLDIER
12		
13		
14		
15		
16	FRANGIAMORE, SALVATORE	INACTIVE
17		
18	LADUCA, JAMES VINCENT	SOLDIER
19		
20		
21		
22		
23	MICELI, GAETANO ALEXANDER	CAPO
24	MONTANA, CHARLES ANGELO	INACTIVE
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30	PAPALIA, JOHN JOSEPH	SOLDIER
31	PELLI, FRANK DANIEL	INACTIVE
32		
33		

BUFFALO

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POLITANO, PASQUALE FRANK	SOLDIER	
		MCKEAN FCI -- 10/2/1996
RANDACCIO, FRED GABRIEL	SOLDIER	
RANDACCIO, VICTOR EMANUEL	SOLDIER	
RIZZO, NICHOLAS ANTHONY	INACTIVE	
ROSATO, JOSEPH PAUL	SOLDIER	
SANSANESE, VICTOR JAMES	SOLDIER	
SCRO, VINCENT ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
SICURELLA, LOUIS JOSEPH	SOLDIER	ERIE CNTY HOLDING CTR PRE-TRIAL
TODARO, JOSEPH EDWARD SR	BOSS	

CHICAGO

1	AIUPPA, JOSEPH JOHN	CONSIGLIERE	ROCHESTER FMC - 1/18/2005
2			
3	ANGELINI, DONALD JOHN	SOLDIER	ROCHESTER FMC - 11/23/1995
4			
5			OXFORD FCI - 3/27/2016
6	CALABRESE, FRANK JAMES	SOLDIER	
7	CARLISI, SAMUEL ANTHONY	BOSS	CHICAGO MCC
8	CARUSO, FRANK MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
9	CENTRACCHIO, ANTHONY T.	CAPO	
10	CERONE, JAMES SAMUEL	SOLDIER	
11	CERONE, JOHN PETER	UNDERBOSS	BASTROP FCI - 6/13/2000
12	CHIARAMONTE, ANTHONY NICHOLAS	SOLDIER	
13			
14	CORTINA, DOMINIC PETER	SOLDIER	ROCHESTER FMC - 4/6/1995
15			
16	COZZO, SAM WILLIAM	SOLDIER	
17			
18	DARCO, JOHN SR.	SOLDIER	
19			CHICAGO MCC
20			
21	DIFORTI, JAMES A.	SOLDIER	
22			
23	GIOVENCO, AUGUST	SOLDIER	
24			
25	GULOTTA, SEBASTIAN JOHN	SOLDIER	
26	INFELISE, ROCCO ERNEST	CAPO	CHICAGO MCC
27	LAMANTIA, JOSEPH FRANK	SOLDIER	
28	LAPIETRA, ANGELO	CAPO	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP - 5/21/1995
29	LOMBARDO, JOSEPH	CAPO	
30			
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32			
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CHICAGO

34	MESSINO, WILLIAM JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
35	MONTELEONE, JOHN	CAPO	
36			
37			ROCHESTER FMC -- 4/11/1997
38			
39	PILOTTO, ALFRED J.	CAPO	
40	PONTO, PHILLIP EMIL	SOLDIER	
41	ROTI, FRED BRUNO	SOLDIER	
42			
43	SPADAVECCHIO, JOSEPH DOMINIC	SOLDIER	
44			
45			LOMPOC USP -- LIFE (5/6/2122)
46	VINCE, CHARLES F.	SOLDIER	
47			
48			

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CLEVELAND

1	GALLO, JOSEPH CHARLES	CAPO	LEWISBURG USP -- LIFE
2			
3	LIBERATORE, ANTHONY DOMINIC	CAPO	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP
4	LONARDO, ANGELO ANTHONY	INACTIVE	WSP
5			
6	RANDAZZO, STEFANO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
7	SINITO, THOMAS JAMES	CAPO	MCKEAN FCI -- 4/2/1997

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COLOMBO

1	ABBATEMARCO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
2			ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) - 9/16/2007
3	ALOI, SEBASTIAN JR	SOLDIER	
4	ALOI, VINCENZO	ACTING CONSIGLIERE	
5	AMATO, JOSEPH A (3)	ACTING CAPO	
6			ATLANTA USP - LIFE
7			
8			
9			
10			MANCHESTER FCI - 03/02/1995
11			
12			
13			
14	CACACE, JOEL J	CAPO	
15			
16			
17			
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19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26	CLEMENZA, FRED	SOLDIER	
27	CLEMENZA, JAMES V	INACTIVE	
28			
29	CLEMENZA, JIMMY	SOLDIER	
30			
31			
32	COLOMBO, JOSEPH JR	SOLDIER	
33	CUTOLO, WILLIAM	CAPO	

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COLOMBO

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34			
35			
36	DELLO, LEONARD GEORGE	INACTIVE	
37			
38			FAIRTON FCI - 11/12/1997
39			
40	DIMATTEO, PASQUALE	SOLDIER	
41			ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) - 2/26/2000
42			JESUP FCI - 10/8/1994
43			
44	FRANZESE, JOHN	CAPO	PETERSBURG FCI - 4/22/1994
45	FRANZESE, MICHAEL JOHN	SOLDIER	LOS ANGELES SO - 8/14/1994
46	FUSCO, FRANK RICHARD	INACTIVE	
47	FUSCO, JOSEPH S	SOLDIER	
48			
49	FUSCO, SALVATORE JOSEPH	CAPO	
50			
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			
57			
58			
59			TERRE HAUTE USP - 8/24/2016
60	LAPONZINA, ERNEST	INACTIVE	
61			SPRINGFIELD USMCFP - 3/24/2000
62			
63			
64	LOCICERO, BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS	SOLDIER	
65	LOCICERO, CHARLES ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
66	LOCICERO, FRANK A	SOLDIER	

COLOMBO

67	LOMBARDINO, PAUL L	SOLDIER	
68	LOMBARDINO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
69			
70			
71	MAGLIOCCO, AMBROSE	SOLDIER	
72	MAGLIOCCO, ANTONIO SR	SOLDIER	
73	MAGLIOCCO, GENE	SOLDIER	
74			
75			
76	MELIA, FRANK (4)	SOLDIER	
77			SCHUYLKILL FCI -- 2/27/2000
78			
79			ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) -- 2/13/1999
80			
81	MONTELEONE, JOSEPH F	SOLDIER	NEW YORK MCC
82			LORETTO FCI -- 6/24/1997
83	MUSACCHIO, FRANK	INACTIVE	
84			
85			ATLANTA USP -- LIFE
86			
87			
88			
89			
90			
91			
92	PERAINO, ANTHONY JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
93	PERITORE, SALVATORE	INACTIVE	
94	PERSICO, ALPHONSE T	CAPO	NEW YORK MCC -- PRETRIAL
95	PERSICO, CARMINE JOHN JR	BOSS	LOMPOC USP -- 10/16/2043
96			
97			
98			
99			

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COLOMBO

100	PICCIRILLO, RALPH	SOLDIER	
101	PICCIRILLO, RALPH (2)	SOLDIER	HOME DETENTION -- 10 MO (5/93)
102			
103	PROFACI, SALVATORE JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
104			
105			
106	RIZZO, NICKY	SOLDIER	
107			
108	ROSSILO, PHILIP	SOLDIER	
109			PETERSBURG FCI -- 7/30/1994
110			
111			NEW YORK MCC -- PRETRIAL
112			
113			
114			TERRE HAUTE USP -- 8/23/2000
115			
116	SAPONARO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
117	SAVINO, MICHAEL A	SOLDIER	
118	SCARPA, GREG JR	SOLDIER	TERRE HAUTE USP -- 9/8/2002
119	SCARPA, GREGORY	SOLDIER	RIKERS ISLAND -- LIFE
120	SCARPATI, ANTHONY JOSEPH	CAPO	PETERSBURG FCI -- 1/31/2007
121	SCIANNA, ANTHONY GABRIEL	ACTING CAPO	
122	SCIANNA, JAMES VINCENT	SOLDIER	
123			
124			FAIRTON FCI -- 12/12/1995
125	SCOPO, RALPH J JR	SOLDIER	
126			
127			LEAVENWORTH USP -- LIFE
128			
129			
130			

¹ He is most commonly known as Anthony Russo.

COLOMBO

TRANQUELINO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
TROPIANO, GEORGE	SOLDIER	
YACOVELLI, JOSEPH	INACTIVE	
		NEW YORK MCC

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Page 1

DENVER

1	SMALDONE, CLARENCE MICHAEL	UNDERBOSS	HOME DETENTION
2	SMALDONE, CLYDE GEORGE	INACTIVE	
3			

b6
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DENVER

November 30, 1993

DETROIT

1	BAGNASCO, SAMUEL WILLIAM	SOLDIER	
2	BARBARA, JOSEPH MARIO JR	SOLDIER	
3			
4			
5	CORRADO, ANTHONY JOSEPH	CAPO	
6			
7	CORRADO, PETER JACK	SOLDIER	
8	GIACALONE, ANTHONY DOMINIC	SOLDIER	
9	GIACALONE, ANTHONY JOSEPH SR	CAPO	
10			MORGANTOWN FCI - 7/22/1994
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17	MELI, VINCENT ANGELO	SOLDIER	
18			
19			
20			
21	QUASARANO, RAFFAELE	SOLDIER	
22			
23	TOCCO, ANTHONY JOSEPH	CAPO	
24			
25			
26			
27			
28	VITELLO, SILVERIO J	SOLDIER	
29	ZERILLI, ANTHONY JOSEPH	UNDERBOSS	

b6
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DETROIT

November 30, 1993

GAMBINO

1	ACCARDI, ANTHONY SR	SOLDIER	
2			
3			
4			JESUP FCI -- 11/16/2009
5			
6	AMATO, FRANK PAUL	INACTIVE	
7	AMATO, VINCENT	INACTIVE	
8	AMATO, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
9	AMENDOLACE, WILLIAM	SOLDIER	
10	ANASTASIO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17	AURELLO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
18			
19	BARRANCA, FRANCESCO JAMES	SOLDIER	
20			
21			ALLENWOOD FPC -- 12/8/1993
22	BERNARDO, JOHN	INACTIVE	
23			LEWISBURG USP -- 3/24/1996
24			('93 STATE CONVICTION -- 40 YRS)
25			
26	BONFRISCO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
27			
28			
29			
30	BOVE, MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
31			
32	BRANCATO, JOSEPH (3)	SOLDIER	
33			

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GAMBINO

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34			
35	CAIAZZO, MICHAEL SR	SOLDIER	
36			
37	CARMINATI, ANTHONY	CAPO	
38			
39			LEAVENWORTH USP - 6/25/2019
40			
41	CASTORE, DOMINICK	SOLDIER	
42	CATALANO, MICHAEL VINCENT	SOLDIER	
43			
44			OTISVILLE FCI - 3/10/1994
45	CICCONE, ANTHONY (2)	CAPO	
46			
47			NEW YORK MCC
48	CORBI, JOSEPH NUNZIO	INACTIVE	
49			
50			
51	CORRAO, AUGUSTUS	SOLDIER	
52	CORRAO, JOSEPH VINCENT	CAPO	
53	CORRAO, VINCENT (3)	SOLDIER	
54	CORSARO, SAMUEL LOUIS	SOLDIER	('93 STATE CONVICTION - 26 YRS)
55	COTTONE, WILLIAM CHARLES	SOLDIER	
56	CRAPANZANO, PASQUALE SR	SOLDIER	
57	CRAPANZANO, ROBERT L	SOLDIER	
58	CUOMO, MATTHEW JOSEPH	INACTIVE	
59	CUSIMANO, ANTHONY R	SOLDIER	
60			
61			
62	DALESSIO, JOHN (2)	SOLDIER	
63			
64			
65	DAPOLITO, FRANK ROBERT	CAPO	
66			

GAMBINO

b6
b7c

DEFILIPPO, LOUIS MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
DEGREGORIO, JOHN J	SOLDIER	
DELMONICO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
FAILLA, JAMES JOHN	CAPO	
FARINELLA, JOSEPH NICHOLAS	SOLDIER	
FATICO, DANIEL	SOLDIER	
FIUMARA, FRANK	SOLDIER	
FRANCO, JOSEPH (3)	SOLDIER	
GALLO, JOSEPH NICHOLAS	INACTIVE	FORT WORTH FCI - 6/22/1995
GAMBINO, GIUSEPPE (38)	SOLDIER	
GAMBINO, JOEY	SOLDIER	NEW YORK MCC
		NEW YORK MCC
		TUCSON FCI - 12/4/2012

GAMBINO

b6
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GIORDANO, JOSEPH (4)	SOLDIER	
		EL RENO FCI -- 6/12/2018
GOTTI, JOHN	BOSS	MARION USP -- LIFE
GOTTI, JOHN A	CAPO	
		WSP
GRILLO, LEONARD (2)	INACTIVE	
IACOVETTI, DAVID ROBERT	SOLDIER	CARVILLE FMC -- 4/24/1994
IGNIZIO, JOHN BATTISTA	INACTIVE	
JULIANO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
LAFORTE, JOSPEH SR	SOLDIER	
LAGANA, DOMINICK JOHN	SOLDIER	
		TERRE HAUTE USP -- LIFE
LOMBARDI, JOSEPH JOHN	SOLDIER	
LOMBARDOZZI, PAUL	SOLDIER	
LOPORTO, EMANUELE RALPH	SOLDIER	
MANFREDI, JOSEPH ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
		TERRE HAUTE USP -- 1/11/2004

GAMBINO

b6
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133	MANNINO, SAMUEL JOHN	SOLDIER	
134			
135	MARINO, JOSEPH MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
136			
137			
138	MASOTTO, THOMAS J	SOLDIER	
139	MASTROMARINO, CONSTANTINE	SOLDIER	
140			
141			ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) - 8/13/1995
142	MELLI, ANGELO	SOLDIER	MCKEAN FCI - 2/12/1996
143			
144	MESSINA, JOSEPH (5)	SOLDIER	
145			BIG SPRING FPC - 3/19/1995
146			
147	MORANO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
148			
149			
150			LORETTO FCI - 3/4/1995
151	MOSCA, RALPH	CAPO	
152			
153	PALMISANO, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
154	PANNIZZO, FRANCESCO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
155			MCKEAN FCI - 3/10/1998
156	PASQUA, FRANK ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
157	PENOSI, GUIDO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
158	PERFETTI, PHILIP	SOLDIER	
159	PIACENTI, PETER JOHN	SOLDIER	
160			
161			
162			
163			SCHUYLKILL FCI - 5/30/1996
164			('93 STATE CONVICTION - 16 YRS)
165			

GAMBINO

166	RICCO, ANGELO	SOLDIER	
167			
168	RICCOBONO, JOHN	SOLDIER	
169	RICHICHI, NATALE	CAPO	
170			
171	RIZZO, JOHN ANTHONY JR	SOLDIER	
172			
173	RUGGIANO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) - 6/10/2010
174	RUMORE, LOUIS	SOLDIER	
175	SALICA, LOUIS	SOLDIER	
176	SANTORO, JOHN	SOLDIER	
177	SANTORO, JOHN (2)	SOLDIER	
178	SARULLO, VINCENT FRANK	SOLDIER	
179	SCALA, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
180			
181			
182			
183	SCIASCIA, JOHN	INACTIVE	
184			
185			
186	SCOTTO, ANTHONY MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
187	SERRAO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
188	SERU, ALBERT	SOLDIER	
189	SILESI, JOSEPH ALBERT	INACTIVE	
190			
191			
192			FAIRTON FCI - 3/17/1999
193			
194	TAMBONE, PETER SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
195			
196	TETI, FELICE	SOLDIER	
197	TORTORELLA, PETER	SOLDIER	
198	TRAINA, MARIO S	CAPO	

b6
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GAMBINO

	YACONO, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
	ZACCARIA, PAUL ROBERT	SOLDIER	
	ZAPPI, ANTHONY MICHAEL	SOLDIER	

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GENOVESE

1	ALO, VINCENT JAMES	CAPO	
2			
3			
4	ARDITO, JOHN GREGORY	CAPO	
5			
6	BALZO, GAETANO	SOLDIER	
7			
8			
9	BARRA, MORRIS	SOLDIER	
10			
11			
12	BENEDETTO, LUIGI	SOLDIER	
13	BENZOLA, ANDREW JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
14			ATLANTA USP - 6/1/2015
15			
16	BRUNO, ADOLFO MARIO	SOLDIER	
17			NYS EASTERN CORR FACILITY
18	CACCIATORE, FRANK	SOLDIER	
19			WSP
20	CALABRESE, VINCENT JAMES	SOLDIER	
21			CARVILLE FMC - 1/25/1997
22			
23	CAPUTO, VINCENT	SOLDIER	
24			
25	CATENA, GERARDO	INACTIVE	
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33	CONIGLIO, BENEDETTO	SOLDIER	

b6
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GENOVESE

34	CONTE, RALPH	SOLDIER	
35	COPPOLA, MICHAEL JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
36			
37			
38	CRISCUOLO, ALFRED	SOLDIER	
39	CURCIO, GUS	SOLDIER	ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) - 4/20/1995
40			
41			LORETTO FCI -- 4/15/1994
42			
43			
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50	DOTO, JOSEPH MICHAEL JR	SOLDIER	
51			
52	FACCHIANO, ALBERT JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
53			
54	FALGIANO, SABATO	SOLDIER	
55			
56			
57			
58			
59			FORT WORTH FCI - 2/4/1994
60			
61			ROCHESTER FMC - 4/21/1996
62			
63			
64			LEWISBURG USP - 1/19/2047
65			
66	GENESE, PASQUALE	SOLDIER	

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GENOVESE

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67	GENTILE, ENRICO LOUIS	SOLDIER	
68			
69	GERARDO, JOSEPH FRANK	SOLDIER	
70	GIACALONE, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
71	GIGANTE, MARIO RALPH	SOLDIER	
72			
73	GIGANTE, VINCENT LOUIS	BOSS	
74			ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) - 5/18/1995
75	GUIDO, ALFRED	SOLDIER	
76			FORT WORTH FCI - 9/29/1995
77			
78	IDA, JOSEPH	CAPO	
79	IZZI, RUDOLPH ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
80	LAIETTA, GERALD	SOLDIER	
81	LANZA, ANTHONY	CAPO	
82	LAPI, ANGELO JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
83			
84			
85			
86			
87	MAIONE, MICHAEL LOUIS	SOLDIER	
88			
89			
90			ROCHESTER FMC - 11/2/2006
91			
92			LEAVENWORTH USP - 6/21/2049
93			
94	MASIELLO, JOHN ANTHONY SR	SOLDIER	
95			
96			
97			
98	MOGAVERO, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
99			

GENOVESE

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100			
101			
102	NAPURANO, SALVATORE D	SOLDIER	
103	NOTO, PHILIP	SOLDIER	
104			NYS WALKILL CORR FACILITY
105			
106			
107			
108	PARISI, CAMILLO	SOLDIER	
109			
110	PECORA, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
111	PELLEGRINO, CARMINE	SOLDIER	
112			
113			
114	PERRONE, MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
115			
116			
117	PRINCIPE, AMATO	SOLDIER	
118			
119			
120	PRISCO, RUDOLPH	SOLDIER	
121			
122			THREE RIVERS FCI - 08/03/2001
123			
124			
125			
126			
127			
128	SABATO, GIUSEPPE	SOLDIER	
129			
130			
131	SCHIPANI, JOSEPH FRANCIS	SOLDIER	
132			

GENOVESE

b6
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133			
134	SCIBELLI, ANTHONY C	SOLDIER	
135	SCIBELLI, FRANCESCO JOSEPH	CAPO	
136	SERPICO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
137	SERPICO, RALPH (2)	SOLDIER	
138			
139	SPINELLI, JERRY	ACTING CAPO	
140	SPIRITO, JOSEPH FRANK	SOLDIER	
141			
142			
143			
144			
145			
146			
147			
148	ZITO, JOSEPH (2)	SOLDIER	

KANSAS CITY

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1			
2	BENGIMINA, CHARLES WILLIAM	INACTIVE	
3			
4	CACIOPPO, CHARLES ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
5	CACIOPPO, THOMAS JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
6			
7	CAMMISANO, WILLIAM SR	CONSIGLIERE	
8	CARROLLO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
9	CIVELLA, ANTHONY THOMAS	BOSS	SEAGOVILLE FCI -- 7/8/1996
10	CIVELLA, CARL JAMES	INACTIVE	FORT WORTH FCI -- 11/21/2002
11	DELUCA, JOSEPH (2)	INACTIVE	
12			MEMPHIS FCI -- 3/4/2001
13	LASCUOLA, MICHAEL	INACTIVE	
14			
15			LEAVENWORTH CAMP -- 2/7/1995
16			
17			
18			LEAVENWORTH CAMP -- 2/27/1996
19			
20			

LOS ANGELES

1	ADAMO, JOSEPH	CAPO	
2			
3	CACI, VINCENT DOMINIC	CAPO	
4			
5			
6			
7	DRAGNA, LOUIS THOMAS	SOLDIER	
8	GELFUSO, LUIGI JR	CAPO	
9			
10			
11			
12	PINELLI, SALVATORE JAMES	SOLDIER	
13	POLIZZI, ANGELO	INACTIVE	
14			STATE PRISON (YR 2023 TO LIFE)
15			
16			
7			

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LUCHESE

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		BASTROP FCI – 10/28/1995
		TERRE HAUTE USP – LIFE
		ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) – 6/5/1996
		OTISVILLE FCI
BELLINO, FRANK	SOLDIER	
BONINA, NICHOLAS	SOLDIER	
BORELLI, FRANK	ACTING CAPO	
		MCKEAN FCI – 10/24/1997
		NEW YORK MCC
CASTALDI, SAMUEL	CAPO	
		WSP
CORALLO, ANTONIO	INACTIVE	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP – 10/23/2044
CUOMO, RALPH MICHAEL	ACTING CAPO	

LUCHESE

b6
b7C

			ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) - 6/5/1996
			WSP
			WSP
			OTISVILLE FCI
	DICOSTANZO, NICHOLAS G	ACTING CAPO	
			NEW YORK MCC
			ROCHESTER FMC - 12/9/1993
	DIPALERMO, JOSEPH	CAPO	
	DIPIETRO, SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
			OXFORD FCI - 10/12/2044
	LABARBARA, MICHAEL	SOLDIER	
	LABARBARA, MICHAEL SEBASTIAN JR	SOLDIER	
	LAMELA, JOHN	SOLDIER	

LUCHESE

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67			
68			
69	LATELLA, DANIEL JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
70			
71			
72	LUCHESE, JOSEPH	INACTIVE	
73	MACALUSO, MARIANO M	ACTING CONSIGLIERE	
74			FORT WORTH FCI -- 6/26/1994
75			NEW YORK MCC
76			
77			
78	NUCCIO, FRANK JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
79	NUCCIO, SALVATORE JOHN	SOLDIER	
80			
81			
82			
83			
84	PERNA, MICHAEL JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
85			
86	REINA, GIACOMO	SOLDIER	
87	RICCIARDI, THOMAS ANGELO	SOLDIER	
88			
89	RUSSO, ANTHONY PETER	SOLDIER	NEW YORK MCC
90	SANTORA, SALVATORE ANTHONY	UNDERBOSS	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP -- 7/14/2053
91			
92			LOMPOC USP -- 10/13/2032
93			
94			MIAMI MCC
95			
96			
97			
98	TESTA, JOSEPH CHARLES JR.	SOLDIER	TERRE HAUTE USP -- 10/25/2032
99	TORTORELLO, ANTHONY	CAPO	

LUCHESE

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TUSO, CHARLES	SOLDIER		
VARIO, PETER JOHN	SOLDIER		
VARIO, PETER ROCCO	SOLDIER		ALLENWOOD FPC (MIN) -- 5/12/1995
ZAPPOLA, GEORGE JR	CAPO		
ZAPPOLA, VINCENT F (2)	SOLDIER		OTISVILLE FCI -- 6/16/1997

MILWAUKEE

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1			
2	BALISTRIERI, JOSEPH PHILLIP	SOLDIER	
3	BALISTRIERI, PETER FRANK	ACTING BOSS	
4	CAMINITI, JOSEPH	CONSIGLIERE	
5	CAPUTO, CARLO	SOLDIER	
6	DANGELO, HARRY	SOLDIER	
7	DISALVO, BENEDETTO M	SOLDIER	
8	DISALVO, COSMO	SOLDIER	
9	GULLO, DOMINIC	SOLDIER	
10	GUMINA, JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
11	MARINO, SANTO NICK	SOLDIER	
12	RIZZO, JOSEPH (2)	SOLDIER	
13	SCHIAVO, JAMES JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
14	SEIDITA, SALVATORE JOSEPH	SOLDIER	

MILWAUKEE

November 30, 1993

NEW ENGLAND

1	ANGIULO, DONATO FRANCIS	SOLDIER	ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) -- 10/7/1997
2			FORT WORTH FCI -- 7/26/2000
3	ANGIULO, GENNARO JOSEPH	SOLDIER	LEAVENWORTH USP -- 5/15/2010
4			
5	ARGENTI, ROCCO JR	SOLDIER	
6			
7	BIANCO, NICHOLAS LOUIS	SOLDIER	SPRINGFIELD USMCFP -- 11/23/2001
8			
9			MCKEAN FCI -- 6/3/2006
10			
11			
12			
13			ALLENWOOD FCI (LOW) -- 4/16/1997
14			
15			
16			
17			RAYBROOK FCI -- 8/31/1996
18			PETERSBURG FCI -- 4/23/1999
19	FAILLA, LOUIS R	SOLDIER	ROCHESTER FMC -- 3/22/2000
20			MCI NORFOLK, MA -- 12/21/1993
21			PHOENIX FCI -- 1/12/2009
22			
23			
24	FRIZZI, CONO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
25	FUCCILLO, THEODORE	SOLDIER	
26			
27			
28			
29			LORETTO FCI -- 11/20/1994
30	GRANITO, SAMUEL SAVINO	SOLDIER	FORT WORTH FCI -- 5/8/1999
31			
32			
33	GRIECO, LOUIS MICHAEL	SOLDIER	PONDVILLE CORR CTR

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NEW ENGLAND

		MILAN FCI -- 9/3/1995
38	LEONARDO, NICOLA	SOLDIER
39		? -- 5/2/2002
40	LIMONE, PETER JOSEPH	SOLDIER
41		MCI WALPOLE, MA
42		MCKEAN FCI -- 8/17/1999
43		IN TRANSIT (TO MCKEAN)
44	MERCURIO, ANGELO JOSEPH	SOLDIER
45		OXFORD FCI -- 5/17/2019
46	PALMIERI, FREDERICK CARL	SOLDIER
47	PATRIARCA, RAYMOND JOSEPH	SOLDIER
48		MILAN FCI -- 4/9/1997
49		PETERSBURG FCI -- 8/28/1997
50	QUINTINA, CHARLES	CONSIGLIERE
51		
52	ROMANO, EDWARD J	CAPO
53		RAYBROOK FCI -- 7/21/95
54	RUSSO, JOSEPH ANTHONY	SOLDIER
55		LOMPOC USP -- 10/7/2003
56		
57		
58		
59		
60		MCI NORFOLK, MA -- 2/11/1999
61		RAYBROOK FCI -- 1/16/1999
62		
63		RAYBROOK FCI -- 7/22/2001
64	ZANNINO, ILARIO ANTONIO MARIA	SOLDIER
		SPRINGFIELD USMCFP -- 1/13/2005

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PHILADELPHIA

1	ATTANASIO, ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
2	CAPOZZI, FULVO ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
3			
4			WSP
5	CASELLA, ANTHONY	INACTIVE	
6			
7			
8			LEWISBURG USP - 5/4/2015
9	CIFELLI, NICHOLAS ALFRED	SOLDIER	
10	COSTELLO, CHARLES IGNAZIO	INACTIVE	
11	COSTELLO, JOSEPH JAMES	INACTIVE	
12			WSP
13			
14	FERRANTE, ANTHONY VITO	CAPO	
15			WSP
16			
17			SCHUYLKILL FCI - 6/15/2011
18			WSP - 5/22/2013
19			STATE PRISON
20			EL RENO FCI - 5/3/2011
21			JESUP FCI - 12/4/2001
22			WSP
23			
24			INCARCERATED
25	MARCONI, ALPHONSE JOHN	SOLDIER	
26	MARCONI, GUERINO	SOLDIER	
27	MARTORANO, RAYMOND ANTHONY	SOLDIER	INCARCERATED
28			WSP
29			INCARCERATED
30			WSP
31			PETERSBURG FCI - 7/26/2003
32	NAPOLI, RALPH ALBERT	SOLDIER	
33	NARDUCCI, FRANK J JR	SOLDIER	INCARCERATED

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PHILADELPHIA

		INCARCERATED
NICOLETTI, FRANK	INACTIVE	
		HOUSE ARREST
PICCOLO, MICHAEL DOMENIC	INACTIVE	
		ROCHESTER FMC – 5/10/2006
		ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) – 8/2/2014
RICCOBENE, HARRY	SOLDIER	INCARCERATED
SCAFIDI, SALVATORE DINO	SOLDIER	FLORENCE FCI (MED) – 9/4/2011
SCARFO, NICODEMO DOMINICK	BOSS	MARION USP – 1/7/2033
		MEMPHIS FCI – 6/18/2007
		LOMPOC USP – 12/7/2011

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PITTSBURGH

1	ADUITORI, DOMINIC ANTHONY	SOLDIER	
2	AMATO, FRANK DOMINIC JR	SOLDIER	
3	BAZZANO, JOHN JR	SOLDIER	
4			
5	FERRUCCIO, PASQUALE MACRI	SOLDIER	MORGANTOWN FCI -- 6/6/1994
6	GENOVESE, MICHAEL JAMES	ACTING BOSS	
7	IMBURGIA, CHARLES	SOLDIER	
8	PORTER, CHARLES JOHN	SOLDIER	MCKEAN FCI -- 9/9/2014
9	RIPEPI, ANTONIO	CAPO	
10	SALAMONE, JAMES PAUL	SOLDIER	
11			

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PITTSTON

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1			
2	BUFALINO, RUSSELL ALFRED	BOSS	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11	SANTACROSE, ANTHONY ROMA JR	SOLDIER	
12			
13			
14			
15			

ROCHESTER

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1			
2			
3			MCKEAN FCI - 10/3/1997
4			MEMPHIS FCI - 7/14/2008
5			
6			
7			
8			ALLENWOOD FCI (MED) - 11/21/1995
9			
10			
11			PHOENIX FCI - 1/13/1994
12			FAIRTON FCI - 1/17/2008
13			MILAN FCI - 7/24/1996
14			
15			
16	NOCE, LOUIS JAMES	INACTIVE	
17			
18	OLLIS, ANTHONY J	SOLDIER	
19			LORETTO FCI - 2/19/1998
20			SANDSTONE FCI - 1/22/1994
21			TERMINAL ISLAND FCI - 12/13/2007
22			TALLADEGA FCI - 1/1/2008
23			
24	SCIORTINO, PATRICK	INACTIVE	
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			FORT WORTH FCI - 8/21/1994
30	VALENTI, FRANK JOSPEH	INACTIVE	
31	VALENTI, STANLEY PETER	INACTIVE	

ROCHESTER

November 30, 1993

SAN FRANCISCO

1	GENOVESE, FRANK JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
2	LANZA, JAMES JOSEPH	BOSS	
3			
4	SCIORTINO, GASPARE ORLANDO	UNDERBOSS	

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SAN JOSE

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5	MAGGIO, ANTHONY BONEFIELO	SOLDIER	
6	MISURACA, PETER JR	SOLDIER	
7	MULE, PROSPECT SALVATORE	SOLDIER	
8	PIAZZA, JOSEPH LOUIS	SOLDIER	
9	SORCE, FRANK FRED	SOLDIER	

SAN JOSE

November 30, 1993

ST. LOUIS

b6
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[REDACTED]		
FILIPPELLO, VINCENT	SOLDIER	
[REDACTED]		
		ROCHESTER FMC -- 4/25/1995

ST. LOUIS

November 30, 1993

TAMPA

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1			
2			
3	CACCIATORE, JOHN FAVATA	SOLDIER	
4	DIECIDUE, FRANCISCO	UNDERBOSS	
5			
6	LORENZO, SALVATORE JOSEPH	SOLDIER	
7			
8	SCAGLIONE, STEVE SALVATO	SOLDIER	
9	TRAFFICANTE, ENRICO	SOLDIER	
10	TRAFFICANTE. SALVATORE CACCIATORE	SOLDIER	

TAMPA

November 30, 1993

TUCSON

1	BONANNO, JOSEPH SR	INACTIVE	
2	NOTARO, PETER JOSEPH	INACTIVE	

TUCSON

November 30, 1993

AIRTEL

1/5/94

Director, FBI (92-19597)

ADIC New York
SACs Albany
Atlanta
Birmingham
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Cleveland
Dallas
Denver
Detroit
Houston
Indianapolis
Kansas City
Las Vegas
Los Angeles
Louisville

Memphis
Miami
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Newark
New Haven
New Orleans
Oklahoma City
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Richmond
St. Louis
San Antonio
San Francisco
Springfield
Tampa

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ORGANIZED CRIME/DRUG ENTERPRISES
LA COSA NOSTRA (LCN)

Enclosed for receiving offices are four reports concerning the LCN in relation to membership, position, and incarceration.

The enclosure consists of four reports which represent the following: LCN membership counts; incarcerated LCN members listed in order of the projected date of release; incarcerated LCN members listed by prison facility; and all LCN members listed by family and position. The reports will be generated periodically and distributed to appropriate field divisions.

Enclosure (



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92-267-2488A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 7 1994	
FBI -- MILWAU	

Airtel to ADIC New York, et al
Re: National Strategy for Organized Crime/Drug Enterprises

Intelligence Research Specialist (IRS)
[redacted] Organizational Intelligence Unit, Intelligence Section, CID, maintains liaison with the Intelligence Section, Correctional Services Branch, Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Through this liaison, IRS [redacted] is tracking incarceration of LCN members in BOP facilities.

Field divisions which do not have an LCN family headquartered or operating in their territory are being given the reports for information, due to the fact that LCN members are incarcerated in Federal prison facilities in the territory covered by that division.

Field divisions having LCN families headquartered or operating in their territory are requested to notify IRS [redacted] of any changes to LCN membership such as change in position, death, additions to the family, or state or Federal incarceration. (Once notified that a member is in the Federal prison system, the member's movement in the system will be tracked by IRS [redacted] Notification of state incarceration will be used only to determine that the member is "off the street").

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Please note that enclosed information is dated 11/30/93 and does not reflect any information received subsequent to that date. Any information or questions can be directed to IRS [redacted] at FBIHQ, Room 3076, ext. 4778.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION

Date: 01/25/94

TO: MILWAUKEE
SQUAD 4
ATTN: SSA [REDACTED]

FROM: MILWAUKEE (P)
SQUAD 4

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POINT OF CONTACT: SA [REDACTED]

TITLE: ITALIAN ORGANIZED CRIME (IOC);
CINISI/CARINI FACTION;
REI;
OO: MILWAUKEE

PURPOSE(S): To records results of conference held 1/25/94, re captioned investigation.

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DETAILS: On 1/25/94, a conference was held at the Milwaukee Division, the purpose of which was to discuss the captioned investigation. Present were the following individuals:

From Milwaukee Division: SAs [REDACTED]

From Chicago Division: SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] presented a brief overview of their respective parts in captioned investigation, and telephone toll lists, which indicated telephone calls placed to various locations in Illinois, were provided to SAs [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] briefly discussed a pending Sicilian OC investigation within the Chicago Division, which concerned possible drug dealing activities of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] stated that this investigation had no bearing on Milwaukee's REI. SA [REDACTED] further stated that Chicago Division does not have any sources presently in a position to provide detailed information regarding any Sicilian presence in Illinois. SA [REDACTED] stated that he would personally handle any leads from the Milwaukee REI in the future, with an eye toward a possible Chicago-based REI involving Sicilians in that territory.

92-262-2489

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 25 1994	
FBI - MILWAUKEE	

(CONTINUED)
UCFN: 92A-MW-29844
OTHER FILE #s: 92A-MW-29900
92-262

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① - File Copy
1 - Work Copy
(6)

01/25/94, Re: 92A-MW-29844

SA [] reported that there continues to be meetings in a soccer club in the Rockford area, wherein several Sicilians and individuals associated with the Chicago LCN have continually met. SA [] is in the process of obtaining a fixed site at a nearby apartment so that consistence surveillances can be conducted. SA [] stated that due to his preoccupation with other investigative matters, including a long term Title III in the Rockford Division, he has not been able to devote as much time as he would like to investigations regarding the [] group in the Rockford, Illinois area.

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SA [] was told that the Milwaukee Division would be able to cooperate whenever necessary to conduct surveillances which may indicate a close tie between the Rockford and Wisconsin groups.

SA [] was requested to canvass his informants in the Chicago Division, especially a top echelon informant who has previously been to Milwaukee on frequent occasions to visit one of the Milwaukee LCN associates, and to report any positive information regarding the BALISTRIERI LCN family.

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SA [] was encouraged to open a separate case in Chicago regarding the International Boxing Organization (IBO) with the objective to be investigation of alleged Chicago LCN ownership and operation of the IBO.

A further discussion took place regarding the status of LCN intelligence data within the Chicago Division, especially source information. Chicago Division agents were encouraged to canvass their informants regarding the present situation involving the BALISTRIERI LCN and the Chicago LCN. Specifically, it was requested that Chicago provide whatever information is available regarding the status of JOSEPH [] BALISTRIERI as members of the LCN in Milwaukee reporting to the Chicago LCN hierarchy. SA [] advised that he had not seen any current source information regarding the BALISTRIERIs and/or their connection to the Chicago LCN group, but would make a point of advising Milwaukee should any information become known.